DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,561. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks irregular.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 73¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 41⅝c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—From a British standpoint the situation in Natal is becoming alarming. A force of 6,000 Boers are reported to have reached the Mool River, south of Estcourt, which town, it is said, has sent an urgent appeal for relief. The object of the Boers evidently is to destroy the Mool River Bridge, and it is believed that an attack may be made on Pietermaritzburg. The Boers assert that thus far in the war their losses aggregate but 90 killed and 200 wounded. Great Britain has ordered out another division of its army. From Pretoria comes a report that an effort to relieve Estcourt from Natal was checked by the Boers. Thirty-five thousand British reinforcements have been landed in South Africa. The lack of cavalry is said to impede the movements of Gen. Buller's forces. The Emperor of Germany spent his day in inspecting soldiers, riding, and attending a dinner. He will extend his visit, leaving for Germany Tuesday. Sir Thomas Lipton says if he lives he will challenge for the America's Cup in 1901. The German Government has received an official report which acknowledges the excellence of the American system of trichinae inspection. The new British turbine torpedo boat Viper developed a speed of 32 knots in her preliminary trial yesterday. Guatemala has imposed an export tax on bananas, cleaned coffee, rubber, hides, deer and sheep skins. —Pages 3 and 7.

Page 1.

It is reported that many Sac and Fox Indians are ready to go on the warpath on account of the actions of an Indian Agent.

The Board of Health of Montclair is making every effort to stamp out what may be a serious diphtheria epidemic.

Awakened by a dream that her son had been killed, Mrs. Mahony of Weehawken found it all too true an hour later.

A horse stolen in Newark on Friday was traced to a sausage factory, the proprietor having paid $4 for the animal, although it was worth $100.

Mrs. M. J. Kearny of Newark, N. J., may die from fright caused by the explosion of a motor on a trolley car.

A Passaic woman yesterday found a diamond pin worth $100 in a turkey she was cleaning.

The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, with a capital of $10,000,000, was incorporated in New Jersey yesterday.

Hazing at the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school resulted yesterday in the death of Martin V. Bergen, twelve years old, the son of a grocer of Princeton.

The life of a hunter at Stauffers, Penn., who had a fight with a bear, was saved Tuesday by the fact that his dog went to town and gave the alarm.

A draft for £3,000 was presented to Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond last night by Mr. Croker on behalf of Tammany Hall to save the Parnell homestead.

It was said yesterday that the absence of Admiral Farquhar and Capt. Chadwick from the navy yard on Monday on the occasion of Admiral Schley's visit was not intended as a slight.

The Central Board of Education yesterday, after renewing its fight over the first annual report of City Superintendent Maxwell, which contains sharp criticism of the Local Committee System of Brooklyn Borough, decided not to publish but to receive and place the report on file.

The deed conveying to Dewey's son the house presented to the Admiral by the American people was executed on the same day last week as that conveying the property to his wife—both being parts of one transaction. Many readers of THE TIMES state their opinions in the matter.

Page 3.

A warning has been issued in Wall Street against negotiating Virginia State 3 per cent. bonds of 1882, which are declared to be forgeries.

Page 4.

The Cubano newspaper of Havana says the Cubans want only for the decision of Congress before declaring their own, and that they will not tolerate "the calm diplomatic cheating of Washington."

The body of Vice President Garret A. Hobart will lie in state for four hours at his home in Paterson, N. J., to-morrow afternoon. There will be a brief service at the house Saturday, and another, a longer one, at the Paterson Church of the Redeemer. Mrs. Hobart received many messages of sympathy from prominent people yesterday.

Page 5.

The Cromwell liner Hudson arrived yesterday from New Orleans with a fire in her after hold.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is to institute a new trolley service next Monday, connecting with the South Ferry boats.

The food adulteration investigation conducted here by Senator Mason for the Senate Committee on Manufactures was concluded yesterday.

Page 7.

A Coroner's jury yesterday held Capt. Durham of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's ferryboat Chicago responsible for the collision with the steamship City of Augusta of the Savannah Line, as a result of which five persons were drowned.

Page 8.

Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt met yesterday and discussed the Constabulary bill. No decision was arrived at.

By unanimous vote yesterday the Board of Public Improvements decided to defer all action on the Ramapo water contract, that the Merchants' Association may have ample time to make an investigation of the water supply question.

Page 11.

A total of $536,189.63 was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday in payment of bonds.

Many contracting firms and syndicates will bid for the privilege of building the rapid transit tunnel. The commission looks for active competition and low prices.

Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down a decision overruling the demurrer entered by the defendant in the suit brought by George Gadd against the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association has decided to wage war against the J. Pierpont Morgan combination of railroads, charging rate discrimination, and will aid in building new roads to get their mine product to tidewater, the public to be the gainer, representatives of the association say.

Page 12.

E. Berry Wall yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,384 and no assets.

The liabilities of Hotchkiss & Willcox, who failed Tuesday, it was said yesterday, are about $50,000. The firm hopes to resume business.

Freedman Brothers, cloak manufacturers, of 567 Broadway, are in financial difficulties, and yesterday placed their affairs before their creditors with a view of continuing business.

Page 14.

Mrs. Thomas Lawlor of 81 Oliver Street was committed to the Tombs yesterday charged with being responsible for the death of her six-weeks'-old child.

Ex-Speaker Reed's sarcasm in questioning William J. Logan in the latter's suit to compel an accounting of alleged profits in the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies caused much mirth.

Counsel for Roland B. Molineux, on trial for the alleged murder of Katherine Adams, yesterday appealed to the Recorder against the publication in evening newspapers of allegations that an insanity plea would be set up should all else fail to save the accused man, and against a personal attack upon himself and the prosecuting attorney, which he stated had been printed in one evening newspaper.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
Amusements.—Page 5.
Business Troubles.—Page 12.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 11.
Legal Notes.—Page 14.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Markets.—Page 12.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
New Corporations.—Page 11.
Railroads.—Page 5.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

The Otto Huber Brewery's Label guarantees perfect brewing and bottling.—Adv.

DR. MAXWELL CONDEMNED

Charges Against Brooklyn School Board Called Scandalous.

HIS REPORT NOT PUBLISHED

Action of the Central Board's Committee Sustained—Attack on "Mr. Platt's Fidelity Company."

The Central Board of Education, at its meeting yesterday afternoon, renewed the fight against the publication of City Superintendent Maxwell's first annual report, because of its severe criticisms of the local committee system of Brooklyn Borough. After a heated discussion it was decided not to publish it. The board also had a lively debate over the alleged failure of surety companies to make good the losses sustained by the failure of lowest bidders on contract work to keep their promises, the surety companies being on these men's bonds.

All the members of the board were present except Commissioners Davis, Farrell, O'Brien, Simonson, and Sterne. In the audience were Commissioner Bottger and Secretary Vitt of the Richmond School Board, while Queens County was represented by Commissioners Maure, Pauly, Power, and White, and Superintendent Stevens.

Messrs. Richardson, Dresser, and Robertson of the Committee on School System handed in their report, condemning City Superintendent Maxwell for his assertion that the Brooklyn School Commissioners allowed political influence to dictate their appointments of teachers. The report says that, while Dr. Maxwell had the right to express opinions on school affairs, he was not justified in making charges of misconduct which he could not or would not substantiate. It goes on to recite that on Oct. 20 a meeting was held between the committee and Dr. Maxwell, at which President Robertson of the Brooklyn School Board denied each and every charge made by Dr. Maxwell, who said he stood by his statements and could produce witnesses to prove them. The committee thereupon demanded his proof, and he asked for time to seek advice. On Oct. 23 he addressed a letter to the Chairman of the committee, Dr. Waldo H. Richardson, in which he said in part:

"As City Superintendent of Schools, I have complied with the requirements of the charter in submitting an annual report, which contains 'a statement of the condition of schools of the city and all such matters relating to his [my] office and such plans and suggestions for the improvement of the schools in the school system and for the advancement of public instruction in the City of New York as he [I] shall deem expedient and as the by-laws of the Board of Education may direct.'

WILL NOT DISCUSS CHARGES.

"The several statements and recommendations contained in that report represent my knowledge and my best judgment. To submit them to the Board of Education was part of my sworn duty as City Superintendent. To enter upon a detailed discussion of these recommendations and to set forth in full the grounds upon which they rest is neither expedient nor, in my judgment, as a condition precedent to the publication of the report, admissible. If the several authorities concerned in the Board of Education and the School Boards should at any time propose to act upon these recommendations, I can then, in conference with the boards or their committees, go so much more fully into the matters taken up as may seem advisable in the interests of the schools.

"Whether my recommendations and suggestions shall be acted upon is a question for the Board of Education and for the several School Boards in their wisdom to answer. Whether the first annual report of the City Superintendent of Schools of New York City under the present charter shall be published for distribution and for future reference lies wholly within the discretion of the Board of Education, which alone can and must assume responsibility in the matter."

The committee then says:

"In this letter the City Superintendent evades the issue. He was not called upon to enter on a detailed discussion of these recommendations, but was required to produce evidence, which he said he could produce, to substantiate the scandalous charges he had made against the members of the School Board of the Borough of Brooklyn. This he has failed to do when the opportunity was afforded. The following resolution is offered for adoption: 'Resolved, That the first annual report of the City Superintendent of Schools be received and placed on file.'"

"What's the meaning of that—placed on file?" asked Commissioner Swanstrom, ex-President of the Brooklyn Board.

TO PIGEONHOLE REPORT.

"Just what it says," replied Commissioner Richardson.

"I don't know the merits of the dispute between the Brooklyn Board and the City Superintendent," said President Burke of the Richmond School Board, "but I do know that outside of that question the annual report contains many valuable suggestions which ought to be published by this board. I deem it unwise to suppress all of the report. I know the City Superintendent touches upon the shortcomings of Richmond, but I accept his suggestions in the spirit in which they are offered. I am not prepared to vote for the suppression of the annual report. That's what placed on file means—in other words, 'pigeonholed.'"

"I sincerely hope," said Commissioner Swanstrom, "that this board will not allow itself to be placed in so unseemly and undignified an attitude. It is a small and narrow thing to do. It is indefensible, futile, illegal. If read carefully not a single sentence will be found in the annual report which goes beyond the limits of legitimate criticism. I differ with the City Superintendent in regard to abolishing the local committee system and many other things, but this opposition is childish."

Commissioner Richardson denied that any attempt was made to suppress his report. If it was placed on file it could be printed at any time if it was so desired.

"There's nothing in the annual report that worries me," said Commissioner Maxwell; "nothing that makes me lie awake one moment. When I first entered the board I thought the local committee system barbarous, but I've changed my mind on that subject. The City Superintendent, however, is a very forceful man, and I'm ready to hear or print what he says."

"I have not seen the committee's report," said City Superintendent Maxwell, "nor had I heard it until it was just now read by the Secretary. It does not correctly state what took place nor quote me aright. I made no attacks upon members of the board, but only criticised the system."

Commissioner Dresser said that the committee's report had been carefully prepared. It avoided all contention with the City Superintendent. The annual report contained such charges that it would never receive the speaker's vote to be sent broadcast as an insult to men who are unselfishly devoting their time to the best interests of the public.

"I would like to ask Commissioner Dresser," said Commissioner Swanstrom, "if it is not true that some teachers get their positions through political influence. He is a very innocent member if he doesn't know they do. I could give many instances of such influence. I haven't any doubt that Dr. Maxwell, if called upon, could give without the slightest difficulty all the proof necessary. Within six or seven weeks a well-known teacher Principal in one of our public schools called upon me and confessed, what she and every teacher know, that unless she exerted a little political influence she wouldn't be advanced. She told me she was going to be Principal because she was able to exert the necessary influence. All know that this is true."

RESENTS THE CHARGE.

"The gentleman speaks for himself," said Commissioner Dresser, "and only for himself. He speaks, it seems, from personal knowledge, and he knows that that is the way he makes appointments. Well, it's not the way I do. Both Superintendent Maxwell and Commissioner Swanstrom avoid the issue. Dr. Maxwell says all teachers are compelled to get this influence before they are promoted. What is worse, Dr. Maxwell charges that no young woman, no matter what her attainments, may be advanced over an inferior teacher without this influence. Mr. Swanstrom speaks of his own experience, but the City Superintendent says all the Commissioners are included in the sweeping charges."

"This is my seventh year as a member of the School Board," said Commissioner Robertson, "and I've had to do with a great many appointments in my time. I deny most emphatically the statements of Mr. Swanstrom and the City Superintendent so far as I am concerned. It is a strange thing to find the City Superintendent resenting a system which made him practically what he is to-day."

"This is not a question of men, but of methods," said Commissioner Burke. "Brooklyn has made a law unto itself and has a halo around her. Brooklyn at the present time has many school privileges, thanks to her legal talent that helped make the charter. What is most to be feared, perhaps, is social, not political influence. Mayor Van Wyck said it was social influence that troubled him most. If the Brooklyn system is best let us all adopt it; if it is not, let us make her adopt ours. That's what we're here for."

Commissioner Swanstrom's amendment that the annual report be published was lost by the following vote: Yeas—Adams, Burke, Kittel, H. W. Maxwell, Swanstrom, and Van Hoesen—6. Nays—Dresser, Griffin, Livingston, Moriarty, Richardson, Robertson, Thompson, and President Little—8. By the same vote the original motion to receive and place on file was carried.

Commissioner Adams, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings, moved to release John T. Woodruff from a contract entered into with the Board of Education recently to erect new Public School No. 5 in Long Island City. There were nine bidders. The contract was awarded to Woodruff for $123,769, the lowest bid. After the award was made Woodruff discovered that a clerical error had been made in his figures for roofing, the amount stated being $1,200 instead of $12,000, as it ought to have been. Thereupon Woodruff asked to be released from the contract and to have his check for $5,000 returned to him by the board.

Commissioner Van Hoesen moved as an amendment that Woodruff be released if he would promise to pay the costs of readvertising for bids. Commissioners Robertson, Maxwell, and Adams thought as it was a small matter the original motion ought to pass. Commissioner Van Hoesen insisted on his motion. President Little said that the advertising would cost nearer $200 than $10 mentioned by some of the members.

"MR. PLATT'S COMPANY" SCORED.

Commissioner Maxwell wanted to know if there was not some way to compel the surety companies to live up to their bonds. He referred, he said, especially to the National Surety Company and "Mr. Platt's Fidelity Company." He said that the surety companies had been on the bonds of five or six contractors who had failed to fulfill their contracts in Queens Borough. The board couldn't get the companies to make good the amounts. It had then been suggested that Mr. Snyder, Superintendent of Buildings, of the board, assume supervision, and the Fidelity Company was asked if under those circumstances it would go on and complete the work, which the contractor had failed to do, but the company would assume only part of the amount involved.

"There is only one way to deal with these companies," he said, "and that is to notify them that unless they complete these contracts they will not be accepted on any more contracts. I believe it would be a good thing to go back to individual sureties."

City Superintendent Maxwell said he had visited the school in Long Island City. It was filled to suffocation. In his judgment the condition of the building was such that it was dangerous to keep the children in it. There should not be one day's delay in finishing the new school. Commissioner Van Hoesen's amendment, after further debate, was adopted by a vote of 9 to 5.

The board unanimously adopted resolutions asking the Board of Estimate to grant the School Boards of Queens and Richmond $117,951.06 and $50,102.50, respectively, to pay their teachers' salaries for the remainder of the year.

NEW MUDDLE IN BROOKLYN.

Harrigan Salary Schedule if Legal May Not Help Teachers.

Assistant Corporation Counsel William J. Carr of Brooklyn said yesterday that some of the teachers in that borough would derive no increase of salary under the so-called Harrigan schedule of July last, even should it be declared legal. He explained this new muddle by saying that the resolution of the School Board making the increases in salaries had expressly stated that none should take effect unless it was recommended on the ground of successful work by the local committee of the school to which such teacher was assigned and was approved by the Committee on Teachers.

"Now, as a matter of fact," he said, "no local committee had made any recommendations, and the Committee on Teachers had taken no action relative to any person on the pay rolls up to last Saturday. If any action has been taken since then, it is a question whether or not such action will date back to Sept. 1."

PUPILS BUY THEIR SUPPLIES.

Bureau of Queens Borough Board to Suspend Operations.

The Bureau of Supplies of the Queens Borough Board of Education will suspend operations to-day. Yesterday all the supplies on hand were divided among the schools. The appropriation being exhausted, the department will not resume operations until Feb. 1.

The children in the schools have had to buy their own pens, paper, and similar supplies for the last two months, and for several months supplies of all kinds have been short.

HAZING FATAL TO A BOY.

Martin V. Bergen of Princeton Victim of Cruel Treatment of Higher Classmen at Lawrenceville.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—As a result of hazing at the Lawrenceville school one of the students now lies dead from injuries received. Martin V. Bergen, the victim, together with a number of other freshmen students at Lawrenceville, were being subjected to the usual hazing methods on last Friday night by some higher classmen, in the course of which some one cruelly jumped on Bergen's stomach with his knees, rendering him unconscious.

The injured boy was brought to his home in Princeton the next day and medical assistance was summoned. The injuries were not at first considered serious, but two days ago a complication of peritonitis and appendicitis set in, which the physicians found it impossible to combat, and the boy died about 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Martin Bergen was the son of P. V. Bergen of Princeton, a grocer, who lives at 23 Chambers Street. The boy was twelve years old, and was considered one of the brightest boys in the town for his age. He had entered Lawrenceville this Fall to prepare for the university, having previously gone to school at the Princeton Model School. The funeral will be held on Saturday.

This fatal affair is the culmination of a long series of hazing incidents at the Lawrenceville school, which has been going on for some years. The school Faculty has been making strenuous efforts to stamp out the custom, and this fatal incident is likely to do away with any further desire to haze which the students may possess. No action has as yet been taken in regard to the students connected with the present affair.

Lord Salisbury Is Ill.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Marquis of Salisbury is suffering from an attack of influenza, and is unable to attend to public business.

Southern Railway direct to Florida, Aiken, Augusta, New Orleans, Memphis, and all commercial and pleasure centres South and Southwest. Detailed schedule page 13.—Adv.

GOLD ON A SPANISH SHIP.

Wreckers Find $19,000 on the Almirante Oquendo—Operations on Wrecks Pay Large Returns.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 22.—The wreckers working on the sunken Spanish armored cruiser Almirante Oquendo yesterday discovered a chest containing $19,000 in Spanish gold, which the Cendoya Company, the firm employing the divers, will retain.

Work on the cruiser has been in progress for five months, and many thousand dollars' worth of treasure has been secured. The safe was found in the bottom, where it fell during the burning of the ship.

Only a few days ago the wreckers began on the torpedo boat destroyer Furor. They have already found a service of heavy silver plate. Experts assert, after inspecting the destroyer, that she might easily have been raised and repaired.

The wrecking operations have proved a source of large returns to the companies, estimated at $500,000.

DOG SAVES HIS MASTER'S LIFE.

Hunter Mangled by a Bear and Found When the Faithful Canine Gives the Alarm.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST STROUDSBURG, Penn., Nov. 22.—The residents of Stauffers, this county, turned out almost in a body last night to search for Reuben Harps, a missing hunter from Wilkesbarre. After searching for hours, they found the hunter unconscious, mangled and bleeding from lacerations of the body. Beside the hunter was the dead body of a black bear of immense size. Everything pointed to a terrific struggle between the man and the beast. That Harps was saved from death was due to his dog, which gave the alarm, although clawed and bleeding from his contact with the bear.

Harps came to Stauffers a few days ago from Wilkesbarre on a hunting trip, and on Monday started out for game, with his dog, a valuable one. He did not return on Monday night, and, as nothing was heard from him on Tuesday, the residents of Stauffers became alarmed. The country in that section is wild, and it is no infrequent thing to kill wildcats and bears. The villagers waited anxiously for the missing man. Tuesday evening Harp's dog, covered with blood and bearing every evidence of having been in a fight, crawled into Stauffers.

The animal's appearance confirmed the fears of the villagers, and, at the instigation of Isaac Stauffer, a searching party of twenty men was organized. Armed with guns and lanterns, they went in search of the missing Harps. All the old hunting places were visited, and when the hour grew late the searchers resolved to turn the country about the still waters before giving up. In a dense thicket they found Harps, who would have been dead in a short time. As it is, he will probably recover.

SCHLEY'S CALL ON FARQUHAR.

Denied that the Absence of the Latter and Capt. Chadwick Was Intended as a Slight.

Considerable discussion has been aroused among the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by the fact that when Admiral Schley paid an official visit to the yard on last Monday afternoon neither of the senior officers of the cruiser New York, now lying at the yard, was on board to receive him. The New York, now Admiral Farquhar's flagship, is commanded by Capt. Chadwick, who was her commander when the vessel was Admiral Sampson's flagship throughout the Cuban war. Neither of these officers was on hand, and all sorts of constructions were put upon the fact.

When Rear Admiral Philip, Commandant of the yard, called upon Admiral Schley on the Chicago on Saturday, the latter told him he would return the call on Monday afternoon. Admiral Philip at 9 o'clock on Monday morning sent word to Admiral Farquhar on the New York that such a visit would be paid. Admiral Farquhar said he had an important engagement ashore during that afternoon and left his vessel. Capt. Chadwick did not report on board his vessel on that day.

Admiral Philip sent a boat of the Chicago for Admiral Schley, and the latter arrived at the yard at 2:30 o'clock. As the tug bearing him swept by the New York the marines were drawn up on that vessel's quarter deck and gave him a salute. Lieut. Commander Marshall, Admiral Farquhar's aide, was the only member of the staff on board at the time. Admiral Schley, after visiting Admiral Philip and learning of the absence of Admiral Farquhar, sent his card on board the New York and returned to the Chicago.

The officers on board the New York refused to discuss the matter for publication yesterday. It was explained, however, by a competent authority in the navy yard that Admiral Farquhar intended no slight toward Admiral Schley by absenting himself. This officer said: "When official calls of this character are about to be made it is not unusual for an officer about to be called upon to absent himself to fill a previous engagement. The leaving of cards is quite sufficient in such cases. Admiral Farquhar promptly returned Admiral Schley's visit on the following day, according to official etiquette, showing that his absence on Monday will not admit of the construction some persons are putting upon it."

An officer who knows Capt. Chadwick intimately said: "Capt. Chadwick has not met Admiral Schley since the close of the war. Had he been aboard his ship Monday it would not have been incumbent upon him to have done more than salute the Admiral as he stepped upon the quarterdeck. So he had no reason to stay away from his vessel to avoid meeting Admiral Schley socially. As a matter of fact, Capt. Chadwick had an engagement on shore on Monday."

Capt. Chadwick refused to discuss the matter.

SCHLEY MAY SAIL ON SATURDAY.

Itinerary of His Cruise to be Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—It is expected at the Navy Department that Admiral Schley will sail from New York for Rio Saturday.

He is preparing an itinerary of his cruise, which will be submitted to the department before he sails, and will be given out for publication either here or on board the Chicago at Tompkinsville.

Another Cup Received by Schley.

The cup presented by the citizens of St. Louis to Rear Admiral Schley was received on board the flagship Chicago yesterday by express from St. Louis. It was added to the collection of cups and swords presented to the Admiral in the Admiral's cabin. The cup had some extra work to be done upon it when presented, and was forwarded as soon as possible.

MANY DEER KILLED.

Season in Adirondacks Noted Also for Number of Accidents.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The deer-hunting season, which came to a close in the Adirondacks region last week, was remarkable not only for the large number of deer killed, but also for the unprecedented number of shooting accidents.

Reports from Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Long Lake, Long Pond, St. Regis Lake, and other points show that more deer were killed this year than in any year since hounding was abolished. One reason assigned for the large number of deer killed is that the large forest fires that prevailed drove the deer from their shelter out into the open timber and even into the clearings.

The number of fatal shooting accidents reported this Fall reaches the astonishing total of twenty-three.

The anti-hounding law, which at first was unpopular, is steadily growing in favor with guides, hotel keepers, and sportsmen generally, although there is a crying need for more State game protectors if the law is to be properly enforced. At present there is only one game protector to each thousand square miles of territory.

A Train Every Hour

From Grand Central Station, along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley to Buffalo and the West, by the New York Central.—Adv.

INDIANS READY TO FIGHT

Sac and Fox Tribesmen Are at Odds with the Government.

ALL ABOUT A MARRIED WOMAN

Malcontents Claim She Is Illegally Confined in a Training School by the Indian Agent.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 22.—Four hundred and fifty "redskins" at the Sac and Fox Indian reservation in Tama County are ready to start on the warpath with rifle and tomahawk.

I. T. Wilcox of Mountour was in consultation with Judge Oliver P. Shiras of the Federal court here to-day, and said that it was only because of his personal intercession that the Indians had been prevented from making an asault on the people of Tama City and Toledo to avenge themselves for alleged wrongs inflicted by the Indian Agent.

Wilcox finally arranged with the Judge to go to Cedar Rapids and there file a petition for habeas corpus for the release of an Indian girl, aged eighteen, confined in the Government Indian Training School at Toledo for a month. Wilcox returned to his home to-night, assuring the officials that he will be able to control the Indians as long as the courts have the controversy in hand.

The woman in the case is Lelah-Puch-Ka-Chee, and she is married. Her husband is Ta-Ta-Pi-Cha. They were married when she was seventeen, according to Indian rites, the Sac and Fox Indians being permitted to marry on the reservation according to tribal customs.

When the training school was established by the Government at Toledo, the Indian Agent, W. G. Malin, sent out an order for all Indian children under eighteen to enroll in the school. The Indians refused, and hid their children. The girl in question was taken into another county and was enrolled in a school near Belle Plane.

An Indian interpreter was charged with helping children to escape from the reservation, and on the trial the State summoned the woman in this case as a witness. Wilcox induced her parents and husband to accompany her into court at Tama City. The interpreter was discharged, but the Indian agent and Superintendent G. N. Ellis of the school seized the girl, took her away from her husband by force, and, conveying her to the Indian school building, confined her there.

She has been detained in a room there since the first of the month. It is for her release that Wilcox now seeks a writ of habeas corpus. The husband is nominally the plaintiff, and the claim is made that the Government has no right to force the Indians to go to school, and in this case has no right to detain a married woman.

More than 300 of the Indians have refused to accept their Government pay for more than a year on account of this controversy with the Government, and on account of other complaints, one of which relates to the opening of roads through the reservation, it being claimed by them that the roads have been cut diagonally across the land without compensation.

PARNELL HOMESTEAD SAVED.

Draft for £3,000 Presented to Lord Mayor Tallon by Mr. Croker on Behalf of Tammany Hall.

The mission of Lord Mayor Tallon of Dublin and John E. Redmond, M. P., to this country in the interest of preserving the Parnell homestead, in County Wicklow, from passing under the hammer of the auctioneer has been successful. The mortgage on the estate was $10,000. The estate was to have been sold to the highest bidder on Nov. 3, but a stay was obtained and the sale went over.

Tammany Hall, through Richard Croker, took cognizance of the matter, and an order was issued to all district leaders to help raise the necessary amount to save the homestead. At the Hoffman House, last night, Thomas F. Smith, private secretary to Mr. Croker, presented to Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond in the name of Tammany Hall a certified check for £3,000. This is about $5,000 in excess of the amount needed.

Mr. Smith said it gave him great pleasure to present the draft on behalf of Mr. Croker, who he said had commissioned him to do so. Mr. Smith in addition said he was in hearty sympathy, as was Mr. Croker, with the mission of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Redmond to this country.

In accepting the check, Lord Mayor Tallon said in reply: "Mr. Smith, will you allow me to convey to Mr. Croker my utmost thanks and the thanks of the citizens of Dublin, and not only of Dublin but of the Irish Nation, for the magnificent gift presented. Tell Mr. Croker for me—and I am authorized to speak in behalf of the Irish people—that he has saved the Parnell estate. Tell him that his name will be remembered as long as the Irish race survives.

"I am told he is going to Europe in a short time, and I will ask you in my name to ascertain what time he will go to Dublin, for I promise Mr. Croker that he will not only receive the freedom of that city but of the whole of the Irish Nation. He is to-night the idol of the Irish race at home and abroad. If he comes to Dublin he will receive a welcome that will astonish him."

Accompanying the draft was the following personal letter to Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond from Mr. Croker, dated Tammany Hall, Nov. 21:

I have the honor in behalf of Tammany Hall to herewith inclose a draft for £3,000 for the purpose of clearing the entire incumbrance now resting upon the Parnell homestead, thus securing the retention of the home in the family. Our original intention was to raise £2,000, but upon consideration the organization concluded to increase the amount to a figure that would be sufficient to completely wipe out all existing mortgages against the homestead. Assuring you of the pleasure we feel in being permitted to cooperate with you in so worthy and laudable a mission, and congratulating you upon its successful consummation, I have the honor to remain, yours very sincerely,

RICHARD CROKER.

Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond sent a cablegram immediately after receiving the draft, advising their friends in Dublin of the fact that the Parnell home had been saved through the instrumentality of Mr. Croker.

DIPHTHERIA IN MONTCLAIR.

Priest at War with Health Board Over Closing of His School.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 22.—The local Board of Health is making every effort to stamp out what threatens to be a serious diphtheria epidemic. The matter has been kept quiet to avoid a scare, but seventeen new cases have been reported since Nov. 1. Four were reported in October. There have been but two deaths this month, however, and the board hopes to check the disease.

The bone of contention is the parochial school, which is in charge of the Rev. J. F. Mendt. The cases so far reported, a member of the board said, are mostly children who attend the parochial school. The meeting of the board to-morrow night is to take definite action toward closing the parochial school.

Resolutions were passed at last night's meeting of the Health Board, asking Father Mendt to close his school. The priest replied to-night: "If the Health Board intends to close all the schools, I certainly do not intend to make an exception, but if the board is going to single out the parochial school, I positively refuse to close it, and will only yield to force."

Unapproached Service.

The New York Central has eight trains every day to Chicago; six to Cleveland; three to St. Louis; two to Cincinnati; two to Toronto; four to Montreal; five to Detroit; twelve to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, including the famous Empire State Express; sixteen between New York and Albany and Troy.—Adv.

$10,000,000 MARCONI COMPANY

Authorized to Operate Lines for Using Wireless Telegraphy Invention Over Land and Sea.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation were filed here to-day with the Secretary of State of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, with an authorized capital of $10,000,000. One-half of the capital is preferred stock, with 8 per cent. non-cumulative dividend.

The company is incorporated to purchase and acquire various inventions and discoveries of letters patent connected with the business of communication by means of wireless telegraphy, and especially to use the Marconi patent. The company is also empowered to construct and operate lines for using this invention over land and sea.

The incorporators are Guglielmo Marconi, London, England; Isaac L. Rice and August Belmont, New York; Clement A. Griscom, Philadelphia, and Robert Goodbody, Paterson, N. J. This company, it is said, has no connection with the Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America incorporated a short time ago.

DIAMOND PIN IN A TURKEY.

One Worth $100 Found in the Bird by a Passaic Woman.

PASSAIC, N. J., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Hyman Richmond, who lives on Second Street, this city, killed a turkey for dinner to-day, and in cleaning it found a diamond pin inside. A jeweler told her the pin was worth $100. The turkey was bought on Monday in one of the New York markets.

DREAMED SON WAS KILLED.

An Hour Later Mrs. Mahony Found It All Too True.

Daniel Mahony, a brakeman, employed on the West Shore Railroad, fell from a train at Weehawken at 1 o'clock yesterday morning and was killed. His home was only 200 yards from the scene of the accident, and his mother was awakened an hour before by a dream that her son was killed.

When the body was carried to the little cottage Mrs. Mahony was prostrated by grief. She is a widow. Mahony, who was her only son, was twenty-three years old.

FRIGHT MAY CAUSE HER DEATH.

Newark Woman on a Trolley Car, a Motor of Which Exploded.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—Mrs. Minnie J. Kearny lies at her home, 29 Rutgers Street, unconscious and in a serious condition as a result of fright. Dr. J. W. Kelley, who is attending her, says her recovery is doubtful, and that, if she lives, she will probably never recover her reason.

Mrs. Kearny, with her husband, James L. Kearny, and their three small children were on Trolley Car No. 140 of the Bank Street line going west, at Washington Street at 9:30 o'clock Monday night, when, as the car began to ascend the hill at Market Street, there was an explosion of the front motor. The car was well filled, and the passengers crowded to the rear door in fright. Mrs. Kearny was greatly frightened, and Mr. Kearny tried to calm her. She held their two-year-old daughter Bernice in her arms. He was carrying an eight-months-old babe, and the five-year-old boy was walking.

The motorman made some repairs and started the car again. There was a second explosion, more violent than the first. Mrs. Kearny sprang to her feet, and, as she fell fainting a bystander caught the babe from her arms. She was carried to a near-by store, where a doctor attended her, after which she was taken home in a cab.

ALLEGE A HUGE OIL MONOPOLY.

Asserted, It Is Shown, by Effort to Lease Indian Lands.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Hitchcock gave a hearing to-day on the question of oil leases in the Indian Territory. Representatives of the Cherokee and Delaware Indians appeared in opposition to the grant of leases to the Cudahy Oil Company of Chicago and other oil concerns. Decision was reserved for several days.

There are 183,000 acres of land within the Cherokee Nation covered by the application of the oil interests, and the issue is as to whether the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, should lease such large amounts to a single party or concern, and whether he has the right to grant any leases on any of such lands as belong to the Delawares, who claim title to the oil as well as the surface of the lands. Attorneys W. S. Logan of New York, representing the Delawares, and W. T. Hutchins of Muscogee, Indian Territory, for the Cherokees, contended that the efforts to secure the leases indicated the existence of a gigantic trust or monopoly.

The oil interests, represented by Attorney Aldrich of Washington, contended that they were entitled to leases by virtue of their oil leases, and that the leases would bring great revenue to the Indians.

STOLEN HORSE IN SAUSAGES.

Factory Owner Paid $4 for the Animal, Though It Was Worth $100.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 22.—A new method of disposing of stolen horses came to light to-day through the arrest of Frank McCullough, a one-legged negro, twenty-two years old, of 159 Steuben Street, Jersey City. Albert Braxton of Morristown on Friday last drove to this city to attend a horse sale. He left his horse and wagon standing on Essex Street near the sale stable. When he returned it had gone, and people told him that they had seen a man answering McCullough's description drive off with it.

Detective Tyler traced McCullough and the rig to Jersey City. From there it was traced to the Kearny Turnpike. Tyler then visited the horse sausage factory of Ferdinand Lusenhof on the Kearny Meadows and learned that McCullough had sold the horse to Lusenhof for $4. Lusenhof killed the horse, but the harness and wagon were still there McCullough having promised to return for them.

Lusenhof admitted that he was surprised when McCullough offered him the horse for so small an amount, as it was worth $100. He said he kept it two days before destroying it. He exhibited the hoofs and hide, which were identified by Braxton. Action will likely be taken against Lusenhof for receiving the stolen horse.

Child Burns to Death.

Special to The New York Times.

BALLSTON SPA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Theresa Carlish, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Morris R. Carlish was burned to death this afternoon. The child was alone in the house, and when found she was enveloped in flames. The accident occurred at 4 o'clock, and two hours later she died in terrible agony. Her father, in trying to save her, was seriously burned.

Four Killed in a Railroad Wreck.

GARRETT, Ind., Nov. 22.—The heavy Baltimore and Ohio's limited passenger train, drawn by two locomotives, ran into the rear end of a freight train near McCool, a small station fifty miles out of Chicago this afternoon. Both the passenger engines were ditched and their crews, two men on each, were killed. The freight train was almost a total wreck. Its conductor, named Butts

between Mrs. Dewey and my son the most pleasant. She thinks a great deal of him and he of her, and he was to be her heir as well as mine. This arrangement is not in the least affected by the clamor which has arisen within the last two days, nor by the fact that Mrs. Dewey will transfer to my son to-morrow this house.

"This agitation has hurt my son even more than it has me. He is now twenty-six years of age, and never in his life has he asked me for a dollar. When he was at St. John's School and afterward at Princeton, I kept him supplied with money far in advance, and he would frequently say that he had no use for so much money. I told him if he did not want to spend it to put it in bank. It is unlikely that I would neglect his interests now.

"I would never have believed it possible," Admiral Dewey continued, with tears in his eyes, "that the American people, who made such a hero of me two months ago, could have in this brief period so turned upon me as to fill columns of the papers with the worst sort of abuse. When I landed in New York I was told that I was the hero, the idol of the Nation. I was told that nothing was too good for me; that anything that I could ask was mine. I asked no idolatry; I asked no applause. I had merely done my duty and was ready to do it again. But I did ask one thing, which was to be let alone, to conduct my personal and domestic affairs as I saw fit, and this one simple privilege which I asked from the American people has been denied me.

"Where I was a hero two months ago I am now reduced to such a position that certain people cannot say things too villainous, too scurrilous about me, and no one defends me. If I was so much of a hero then, and the American people thought well enough of me to give me this house, why do not some of those people defend me now? If I had known how much trouble, how much abuse, was to come upon me as the result of accepting this house, I would never have taken it at the hands of the American people.

"When I sailed into Manila Bay, over dangerous ground, with death and even worse in front of me, I little thought that in such a brief period of time after I returned to my native land the American people would countenance such monstrous attacks upon me because I was doing what I considered to be the most gracious thing I could do—to present my home to my bride.

"I do not intend to arraign the entire American people for the acts of a few. But I am hurt. I am cut to the quick. I never have felt so badly in all my life. I want the American people to know it. I want them to know that if I could I would return to the contributors to the fund the house purchased with it. I would never in the world have accepted it if I had known what it would cost me. If I should feel to-morrow as I feel to-night I would cut it all, throw up everything, go on the retired list, and go abroad. In fact, I feel so discouraged, so worn out to-night that I scarcely know what I will do. I hardly feel like living in a country where I can be attacked in so outrageous a manner without being defended by any one.

"The American people are not through with me yet. When the American people wanted me to command a fleet and to sail into Manila harbor, I did my duty as I saw it, and as I believe a sailor should. And if they want me now, or at some future time to command another fleet, my life and my sword are always at the disposal of my country. But," said the Admiral, pointing to a local newspaper containing a number of letters abusing him, "no man can think that in all probability the writers of these letters were the very ones who two months ago were professing the greatest admiration and love for me and are now trying to rend me and my domestic happiness to pieces, it disgusts me with the whole affair. And if it were not for my country I would wish that I had never fought the battle of Manila, as I now wish I had never taken this house.

"When I accepted this house I thought it was a gift. I did not know that the people who contributed the money to buy it gave it to me with a string tied to it or I never should have taken it. I never would accept anything with a string tied to it. I never have, and I never will. I owe a great deal to the American people, and perhaps the American people owe something to me. But, thank God! the American people don't own me and I am still independent.

"When I was in command of the American fleet at Manila, and when I first arrived in this country, I felt that I was a public man, and that the public had a right to certain information about me and my movements, and I conscientiously tried never to deny such information to the public. But when it was all over and I retired to live in Washington, I felt that I had once more become a private citizen, and that I had a right to live my own life as I pleased. Consequently it never occurred to me that any one could have even fancied cause for offense if I did not take the public into my confidence or consult with them in regard to transferring to my wife the property which they had presented to me. I could see no impropriety in it.

"Under the law, the moment we were married she became possessed of one-third of it. I could not convey it or sell it without her consent. I understand that it is the custom in the majority of cases where homes are owned and occupied by American families that they stand in the name of the wife. Other American gentlemen have this privilege; why should I not have it?

"As for conveying it to my wife to avoid payment of any debts or obligations, I can only say that I have never had any debts. I have always had a horror of them and of bills; and so far as I know to-day I have but two bills in the world, those being for domestic supplies. One of them is to a large furniture house in this city. I went in there only to-day and urged them to send me their bill in order that I might pay it, as I pay everything from day to day. The cashier made some joking remark, to which I replied jestingly that I was going into litigation and wanted to settle my bills at once. I saw that he looked nonplused, but it did not strike me until after I reached the street that he had probably taken me seriously and that my thoughtless remark might prove the foundation for another sensational story, and my words be quoted as an acknowledgment that I knew that I was about to be sued on some ground or other.

"I feel so bad over this matter," Admiral Dewey said, in conclusion, "that I fear that I have expressed my feelings in a somewhat disconnected manner, but I have been so troubled and agitated to-day that I can scarcely collect my thoughts. All I wish to convey to the people is that I am greatly distressed at these attacks upon me, and that I deeply resent them."

Dewey Receives a Piano.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The piano which was presented to Admiral Dewey by a manufacturing house arrived here to-day. It is of the baby grand type. The case is in selected mahogany, and is hand carved.

FROM READERS OF THE TIMES.

AN OFFER TO THE DISSATISFIED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admiral Dewey is right—clean-cut and right always. If there is any contributor to the Dewey house who is dissatisfied with the Admiral's gift as it stands, let him send me a verified proof of his donation and I will return him or her their subscription, and cheerfully substitute my own name therefor. CHRISTOPHER LANGDON.

South Orange P. O., N. J., Nov. 21, 1899.

DEWEY'S RIGHT TO GIVE HIS OWN

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the almost universal condemnation of Admiral Dewey's action regarding his transfer of the house given him by the people of America, would it not be well for us all to stop, for a moment, to look "at the other side"?

"I put out of the question, to begin with, the criticism of those who are loudest in their condemnation of the Admiral's action, those who doubtless were the smallest contributors to the fund, (if contributors at all,) and ask the American people if their gifts are bestowed with conditions attached. If this be the case, then America's people do indeed now give with commonness and meanness. Our way has been the royal way of giving, in the past—free and generous, hearty and broad; not demeaning ourselves to ask that the gift be used this way or that, but given because we loved to give, because our hearts could find no other expression than in the liberality of our hands, and because in our gifts we showed that, although free and equal in our rights and privileges, we had lost none of the old kingly spirit and royal largeness of free and unrestricted giving.

Shame on us for our ungraciousness! twice shame indeed! that he (to whom a few short days ago we poured out in no small measure our seeming love and admiration, filling his heart with joy and thankfulness,) may be compelled by our ungraciousness to bitterly regret our lovely gift, made unlovely by wretched criticism and malignant feeling. Is the gift not his? May he not do what he will with his own?

ELIZABETH ROBINSON LE VAKE.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

POLITICS PERHAPS THE CAUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It occurs to me, anent the row about the Dewey transfer of the Washington house, to ask how much of it is political and how much real? I hope and trust that the Admiral will not take it too much to heart. It is the penalty and fate of every man who is talked of for a political office. If he was ten times Admiral Dewey, or better than any man who ever appeared on the face of the earth, it would be just the same. Politics is the curse and bane of this country.

I would suggest that the politicians have been looking for a weak spot in the Admiral's armor, and they have found it in the love for his wife and son. He unquestionably thought he was doing the right thing, just as he did at Manila.

BATTERY.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

HIS FICKLE COUNTRYMEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the fickleness of many of my countrymen. During eighteen months we lauded Admiral Dewey to the sky—put him equal to Nelson, who fought more large and really desperate battles than any other Admiral in history. None criticised Dewey's having taken Aguinaldo to the Philippines, which I have thought an error of judgment, nor anything else.

All was praise. We made for him the most magnificent pageant in American history. We worried him and Mrs. Dewey in the newspapers, mobbed them in the street with love, overwhelmed them everywhere with adoration and admiration. Now we overwhelm them with coolness or criticism, because the Admiral did what was natural for a bridegroom to do, what he had every kind of right to do, and, although we said nothing unkind of Grant and Sherman for selling houses similarly presented to them.

The Rear Admiral who first suggested the Dewey home suggested also that it be given as a life estate, with remainder estate for the succeeding chiefs of the navy. But people and committee would have none of that. They wanted something to be given as substantial as was given to Grant, Sherman, and occasional European heroes. Therefore the house was given in fee simple, and to-day Dewey is overwhelmed with unkind coolness or criticism, after being much the worse for the wear of eighteen months of adulation and sincere praise for everything.

Suppose he may now err in taste or ethical judgment, which I do not believe, think of the contrast for a sensitive human being! No sensitive man stands criticism without pain. No man, whether sensitive or not, after Dewey's eighteen months of hero-worship and sincere admiration by every one, could stand this unkindness without great pain. The Deweys might adequately meet this fickle reaction by returning the house to the committee, or by the Admiral's resigning his commission and living abroad. But any such action would again give pain to a sensitive and patriotic American. Such a rebuke! Let us neither compel nor allow one so severe.

FRED HENRY COX.

New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

COMMON COURTESY FORGOTTEN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is evident that the display of bad taste in the Dewey homestead matter has not been on the part of Admiral Dewey, who has gone even further than the occasion required to insure the retention of the homestead in the Dewey family, but on the part of those who, forgetting the requirements of common courtesy, have presumed to exercise a right of censorship over his personal and domestic affairs.

Surely the acceptance of a gift in the form of a residence does not carry with it an obligation on the part of the recipient to become a permanent fixture attached to the realty.

Business requirements, considerations of health, family obligations, any one of a dozen causes, may at any time necessitate a change of residence, and no self-respecting man would forego the right to make such change at will.

Those who refused or failed to contribute to the homestead fund have certainly suffered no slight or injury and have no ground of complaint.

Those who did contribute were prompted to such action either by sincere love and gratitude for our Nation's hero or from a desire to use him as a medium for self-advertising and to erect a monument to their own generosity.

The former class certainly would not have wished to accompany the gift with any humiliating restraints or conditions. If the latter class of contributors will request to have their money refunded, doubtless Admiral Dewey will be delighted to free himself from all obligation to such a huckstering crowd. CHARLES L. GUY.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

UNWARRANTED ABUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A sad picture, indeed, is that which is presented to the civilized world to-day—the great hero of Manila, who a year ago last May faced hostile shot and sailed bravely over the enemy's mines, in tears because of abuse and insult heaped upon his head by some of his countrymen.

And why this abuse and insult? Because the Admiral and his wife did a most graceful act, as could have been readily seen if a little time had been given them. But no; the sailor to whom these United States intrusted their honor, their men, and their ships two years ago—and was that trust in vain?—cannot be trusted to-day with a fifty-thousand-dollar house. Oh shame! Because sickly sentimentality and worldly distrust have no place in the rugged sailor's generous heart, but honest love and strong resolve dwell there. Because the man who worked out delicate problems thousands of miles from home in his own quick, decisive way, guided largely by his own judgment, may have erred, according to certain standards, in a very small matter at home.

Admiral Dewey can take consolation from the fact that the little children contributed somewhat to the Washington house, and even as they greeted him a short time ago in blue and white, so they greet him now, loving and trusting, their young hearts unmoved by the misunderstanding and cynicism of older heads, "Dewey, the hero of Manila; but better still, Dewey, the American, independent, noble, generous."

Brooklyn, Nov. 22, 1899. M. A. D.

WOULD RETURN THE HOUSE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excitement over the Dewey house affair displays one of the most disgusting traits of the American public. They get sloppingly effusive over a man, (in this case against the man's desire,) then something happens that don't suit them, and they can't be hateful enough. You see it every year at the ball games. A player hits and fields phenomenally well and they lionize him; he slips down on a few games and is saluted with hisses and groans.

That house was given to Dewey. He, like a man (old-fashioned, to be sure, to do such a silly thing,) presented it to the one who should be nearer and dearer to him than the whole American public. Is there anything dishonorable in that?

The trouble seems to be that Dewey has the old-fashioned reverence for the woman who is his wife. We up-to-date people are not so foolish as that—the husband now should have his affairs and the wife her's. If I were Dewey, the dear American public would have a house on their hands.

WILLIAM MALOY.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

CRITICISM FLAGRANTLY UNJUST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The criticisms of the conduct of Admiral Dewey in connection with the conveyance by him to his wife of the house given to him by the people are in my judgment flagrantly unjust. The house was intended as a home for himself and family, and the fact that he chose to vest the legal—the paper—title to the property in the woman he married and whom he loves, and whom by all the laws of chivalry he is bound to protect and defend, does not in the slightest degree divert the property from the object and purpose for which the people intended it.

Suppose Mrs. Dewey had been dowerless, and suppose there had been, as there is, a strong probability that she will survive him, who, in view of that probability, will dare say that the provision made by him for her support and comfort after his death was not a commendable and wise provision? What do the "American people" want him to do with the house? Did they expect that it would revert to them at his death?

Had Admiral Dewey conveyed the property to any one for gain, there would have been some, probably good, reason to complain and criticise, but he did nothing of the sort. In my humble opinion, the only mistake made by him was in consenting to the conveyance to his son. He ought to have defended his action in making the conveyance to his wife on the grounds I have above attempted to state. H.

Brooklyn, Nov. 22, 1899.

WHERE DEWEY ERRED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From some of the communications appearing in THE TIMES it would appear that Admiral Dewey is already paying the penalty that every man must pay who permits himself to be made the beneficiary of a popular subscription in the United States, whether it be a ten-cent subscription or a thousand-dollar one.

Confronted with the alternative of either accepting the house donation or of being accused of insulting the Nation by refusing it, he unwisely accepted it, to be now made the target for the insults and abuse of every cur who fancies he has a right to give them.

A brave man himself, he made the mistake of assuming that all of those who advertised to do him honor were also brave.

C. A. ADAMS.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

The House Insignificant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been much talk by some of the people regarding the house given to Admiral Dewey, and which has now been conveyed to his son. Do these same people stop to consider that the house in question was not a worthy gift to our Admiral for what he has accomplished for the Nation? I am of the opinion he should have received a palace of no less value than $1,000,000. When gifts are tendered, they should not be out of all proportion to the services rendered. What is $1,000,000 to a Nation of more than 80,000,000? a little over a cent apiece. Had the writer been in Admiral Dewey's place, he would have returned the paltry gift with thanks.

FRANCO-AMERICAN.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

Dewey Beforehand Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I learn from your columns that the American people are beginning to regret the triumphal welcome accorded to Admiral Dewey. They do not forget the heroic achievements in Manila Bay nor disparage his brilliant and difficult diplomacy in trying days; but it is said that these should not count in the presence of the foible of an hour—a hasty and ill-considered act of affection. Fudge! Let the people resume their good sense. Again, the great sailor is a little ahead of time, and that is all. But that is his habit, contracted, though, in a great cause. Houses are passing atoms. The work of the guns on that recent and eventful morning is a part of the history of civilization. C. L. B.

New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

BIG STATEN ISLAND DEAL.

Four Hundred and Fifty Acres Sold to a Syndicate, Which, It Is Said, Will Establish Two Cemeteries.

During the last two days a large real estate deal has been put through on Staten Island. A tract of land containing in all about 450 acres has been sold by Daniel T. Cornell of Stapleton to Charles G. Dickerson, representing a syndicate. The land was formerly the property of the Messereaus, Moores, Coles, Simonsons, and others.

It is the purpose, it is said, of the purchasers to establish two cemeteries to be known as Oceanview and St. Agnes, and the owners intend to expend about $400,000 in beautifying the property. The land is situated on the Fresh Kill Road near Gifford's.

NINE HOURS FOR PRINTERS.

Employers Accept the New Rule and Will Raise Prices.

The new union rule of the nine-hour workday in job printing and book offices went into effect on Tuesday in all offices and shops of the members of the Typothetae in the city. The demand for a nine-hour work-day was made by the International Typographical Union about a year ago, but the employers said that they could not grant the demand and compete with Boston and other cities; and so a compromise on nine and a half hours was agreed upon for a year, after which the nine-hour system was to go into effect.

Secretary Cochrane of the Typothetae said that the printing trade was quite brisk at present, and he did not think that any large firms would try to evade the terms of the agreement with the union. The new agreement, he said, applied to printing offices all over the country, and it was not expected that it would lead to strikes or other complications.

The members of the Typothetae had a dinner Tuesday evening at Flouret's, 128 Fifth Avenue, at which Theodore L. De Vinne presided. After coffee had been served the new nine-hour rule came up for discussion, and while it was decided to accede to the demand, the members concluded that it would be necessary to raise the prices of printing to customers from 10 to 25 per cent., or an average of 20 per cent.

CHARGED WITH WIFE MURDER.

Farmer and His Son Together Killed the Woman.

NAPOLEON, Ohio, Nov. 22.—Frederick Klinder and his son Henry, farmers near here, were arrested at noon to-day charged with the murder of Mrs. Frederick Klinder in 1894. At the time the woman's body was found in the garden near her home with her throat cut, and a knife wound near her heart. Suicide was alleged. The weapon which had caused her death was found tightly clasped in her fingers. The woman was Frederick Klinder's second wife. His son was by his first marriage.

Two months ago Henry Klinder, while dangerously ill, confessed that he and his father had committed the murder, which was unprovoked. Frederick Klinder felled his wife with a club and the son cut her throat. They then changed their clothing and attended a party. The confession was a profound secret until Henry Klinder recovered. Both son and father are charged with murder in the first degree.

Clerk Byrne's Son Now a Lawyer.

Among the law students admitted to the bar in Brooklyn yesterday was Edward J. Byrne, Jr., a son of Edward J. Byrne, Clerk of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. Byrne is twenty-five years old. He was graduated in June, 1893, from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and the following Fall entered the University of Maryland, where he remained three years. Mr. Byrne began a course at the New York Law School and studied there until the breaking out of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted in Troop C of Brooklyn.

$8,000 Fire on West Broadway.

Two alarms were turned in last night for a fire which damaged the five-story brick building at 553 West Broadway to the extent of $8,000. The fire started on the fourth floor, occupied by Bernard R. Joost, manufacturer of brass furnishings. The flames spread to the fifth floor and damaged the establishment of F. Benjamin, dealer in hats. The cigar manufacturing firm of Rozetti Brothers, on the ground floor, was a loser by water damage. The origin of the fire is not known.

The New Bishop of Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—Archbishop Chappelle has received official notice that Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, auditor of the Apostolic delegation in Washington, has been appointed by the Pope Bishop of Havana. The Archbishop some time ago received the resignation of Bishop Santader and forwarded it to the Holy See with the recommendation that Mgr. Sbarretti be appointed as Bishop Santader's successor in the See of Havana. Mgr. Donato Sbarretti, born in Italy in 1856, belongs to a distinguished Roman family.

Want to Connect Lake and Gulf.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Finance Committee of the Illinois River Valley Association met to-day to discuss plans for raising $10,000 for use in advancing the project of a deep waterway connection between Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico before Congress this Winter. The association will send representatives to Washington in December. The committee organized by electing Albert Schoch of Ottawa Chairman and R. R. Bourland of Peoria Treasurer. A canvass for funds will be made at once in Chicago, St. Louis, Joliet, Peoria, and cities in the Illinois Valley.

"Duly Feed Man and Steed."

Feed your nerves, also, on pure blood if you would have them strong. Men and women who are nervous are so because their nerves are starved. When they make their blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla their nervousness disappears because the nerves are properly fed.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

Tiffany & Co.

Holiday Announcement

Owing to the unusual number of orders for jewelry and silverware, Tiffany & Co. advise their patrons desiring special products for the holidays, that to avoid disappointment, it is absolutely necessary to place their orders without delay.

Tiffany & Co.,

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

THE VOTE OF LOUISVILLE.

Hearing Opened on Motion to Throw It Out—Arguments To-day.

LOUISVILLE Nov. 22.—The County Election Board convened to-day to hear argument on the motion to throw out the whole vote of the City of Louisville and to receive from the accountants footings in the official count for Jefferson County. The vote of Governor was announced as follows: Taylor, 18,445; Goebel, 15,023; Brown, 2,672. Taylor's plurality, 3,422.

The motion to throw out the vote of Louisville was then taken up. Judge Hargis was permitted to read affidavits from Mayor Weaver, Chairman Lyons of the Board of Safety, Chief of Police Haager, Sheriff Henry Bell, and others relative to the presence of the militia in this city on the day of the election. These affidavits state that the presence of the militia in this city was uncalled for, and that the municipal authorities were amply able to cope with the situation on that day.

The board then adjourned until to-morrow, when arguments will be heard.

BLACKBURN'S CHANCES.

Senator Deboe Says the Kentucky Legislature Will Not Elect Him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Senator Deboe of Kentucky, who visited the President to-day and talked with him concerning the situation in that State, says that the general belief that Senator Blackburn is sure of election is erroneous. He declares that the Legislature will not only be against Goebel, but will be against Blackburn. Senator Deboe said:

"Of course, we won in the Kentucky election, and we do not intend to be defrauded of our rights. We will protect them at any cost. Taylor and the entire State ticket were elected. Nine-tenths of the people are with us. So are the newspapers, irrespective of party. Taylor will be inaugurated Governor despite the assertions of Urey Woodson and others. I see that Mr. Woodson, who is the Democratic National Committeeman, says that Goebel will be Governor. That is incorrect. Goebel is a desperate man, but I cannot believe that he will attempt to carry this contest to the Legislature. If he does, however, it will not profit him, as the Legislature will be anti-Goebel and anti-Blackburn."

CHICAGO HAS A STRIKE.

But It Will Not Affect Work on Elevated Road Structure.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Little danger is anticipated of a general tie-up of work on the Northwestern Elevated Road in consequence of the strike declared yesterday against the Merchants' Transfer Company on account of the employment of non-union men at the power house. The strike was called because laborers were employed to do the structural iron work on a traveling crane.

The amount involved, it is said, is merely a nominal one, as the difference between the amount of work which an iron worker and laborer can do would more than offset the difference in wages. The attitude of President D. H. Lowderbach, who, the bridgemen say, would give no satisfactory answer to the inquiries of the business agent, has given offense to the union.

RACE FOR COMMERCIAL LEAD.

London Papers Say America Will Outstrip Britain if She Can.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The morning papers generally commend the sentiments expressed by Whitelaw Reid Tuesday evening at the banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, upon "The Existing Friendly Relations Between the United States and Great Britain."

The Standard says: "The hope is cherished here that we may always be on the best possible terms with the United States; but there is a clear recognition of the principle that America will pursue her own political interests and commercially will drive us out of the world's market if she can. Anglo-Saxon overlordship may be a fine thing in an after-dinner speech, but it is not practical politics."

The Daily News, on the other hand, says in commendation of the speech: "A good understanding between the United States, Germany, and England is much more practical politics than awaiting the world's peace."

STREET CAR BRAKES TESTED.

The Railroad Commission Gives the Vogel Apparatus a Trial.

The tests of brakes for street cars, which were begun under the supervision of the State Railroad Commissioners last Summer, were concluded yesterday on the stretch of road on Lenox Avenue, from One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Tenth Street. The trials were made at the instance of the Association of Street Railways, the members of which urgently desire a quick and effective brake.

Some 400 models and specifications were sent to the Railroad Commissioners, and of these twenty-one were selected for trial. The Metropolitan Street Railway Company furnished the necessary cars and fitted the appliances. These brakes were tested at a rate of speed of eight, twelve, fifteen, and eighteen miles, respectively.

Yesterday there was a very satisfactory test of what is known as the Vogel brake. It is a simple and cheap affair, and is the invention of Martin H. Vogel, a young lawyer, at 27 William Street. It consists of four cog wheels which intermesh the chain winding around a drum. Some of the wheels are eccentric geared and are so placed that the speed in taking up the slack chain is multiplied, and there is a gradual concentration of power of the four wheels when the full power is wanted. What seemed to please the spectators with the Vogel invention is that the stop is gradual and does not subject the occupants of a car to the jolting with which so many patrons of street railways find fault.

Neither Commissioner F. M. Baker nor Electrical Expert Barnes would express any opinion, and Mr. Vogel was too modest to say anything. It is promised that the Commissioners will make a report within thirty days, and meanwhile all the inventors are on tenter hooks, for they realize that the commission's decision means a great deal to the inventor whose apparatus is recommended.

Naval Magazine on the Sound.

Commander William Swift, Ordnance Officer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, yesterday received orders from the Navy Department at Washington to proceed to Throgg's Neck, Long Island Sound, and examine a site for the proposed new naval magazine. The orders caused some comment and surprise in the navy yard, because it was supposed the department had settled upon a site on Staten Island.

Maimed by an Elevated Engine.

Adolph Schaefer, a wiper employed at the Rector Street Station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated line, was probably fatally injured last night, both his feet and one of his hands being cut off by an engine. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital. No arrests were made. Schaefer is twenty-three years old and lives at 178 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street.

COUNTESS FEEDS THE POOR.

Danish Noblewoman, Whose Mission Is Relief for the Distressed, Arrives on Her Yacht.

A wealthy Danish noblewoman, who spends much of her time in doing missionary work and in relieving the poor, arrived in this city in her yacht on Tuesday. She is Adeline, Countess Schimmelmann, and Countess of Lindenborg, and her other titles on her card designate her as "Extraordinary Lady of the Convent of Valloe and Lady of Honor to H. I. M., the late Empress Augusta of Germany."

The yacht of the Countess is the Duen of the Royal Danish Yacht Club of Copenhagen. It is schooner rigged, 82 feet long, 18 feet breadth of beam, and 5½ feet depth. It put up at Manning's Dock, in the Erie Basin, where it will undergo repairs, and the Countess and her son went to the Hotel Majestic. Her private secretary, Friederich Wilhelm, Herr von Viebahn, and the Captain, remained on board.

"The Countess owns the yacht, and is not doing any mission work for any society," said Herr von Viebahn last evening. "She is very wealthy, and for many years has spent her time traveling about the world preaching practical Christianity."

"The yacht Duen," continued Herr von Viebahn, "left Copenhagen in the Spring of 1898, and came across the Atlantic in thirty days. It went up the St. Lawrence River into the lakes, and cruised as long as the weather was fair. For the Winter the yacht put up in Chicago, where the Countess preached daily to large numbers in various churches in that city, in squares and parks and also from the deck of the yacht. She did not confine her good works to preaching alone, but she helped out the poor as far as lay in her power. The poor and hungry and homeless heard of her and came to her by the hundreds and the thousands. She fed the hungry, and distributed clothing to those that needed it. About 50,000 people were fed by her during the Winter.

"On Fridays the Countess received visits on the yacht from the wealthy and curiosity seekers, but the yacht was not closed to the poor on these days. Some of the wealthy ladies criticised the Countess's actions, and made remarks about her giving away too much. The Countess holds that those who profess the Christian religion without living according to Christ's precepts simply libel their faith.

"The Countess in her ministrations among the poor has found out several things. One is that the poor help each other infinitely more than the rich help the poor, for they frequently give away nearly all that they have to relieve the sufferings of their poorer neighbors. She has also found that the poor are very grateful."

As the Countess sails about a great deal, the secretary said she came often in contact with seafaring men, to whom she also preaches and distributes religious literature in all languages. She has given away hundreds of thousands of books, the secretary says, and this labor among sailors has given her work the name of the International Sailors' Mission.

The Countess's work in this country is approaching its end. Her health has broken down, and for the next month she is going to take absolute rest. When she has somewhat recuperated her strength she will speak, her secretary said, in various churches and before several societies in the Greater New York. In the Spring she will return to Denmark.

SERIOUS WEST STREET FIRE.

Edison Company's Property Destroyed —Loss Estimated at $75,000.

A six-story building, at 24 to 27 West Street, was seriously damaged by fire yesterday morning. The loss was estimated at $75,000. The fire started from the blowing out of a gas engine on the fourth floor, occupied by the American Motor Company. About 200 persons employed in the building escaped uninjured.

The firms occupying the building were: Basement and first floor, Anheuser-Busch; second and third floor, the Edison Electric Company; fourth floor, the American Motor Company, and W. J. Blair and the Signal and Control Company the other floors. The fire was kept from extending below the fourth floor. The fifth and sixth floors were gutted; the fourth floor was badly damaged. The Edison Electric Company's stock and that of the Anheuser-Busch Company were badly damaged by the water which was poured into the building.

The insurance on the property of the Electric Company was distributed as follows: Aetna, $3,000; London Assurance, $2,500; Lancashire, $2,500; Westchester, $2,000; Palatine, $1,500; Caledonian, $1,500; Firemen's of Baltimore, $1,500; Traders' of Chicago, $1,500; American of New York, $1,500; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $1,000; Erie, $1,000; Reading, $1,000; German of Pittsburg, $1,000.

Law Student in Bellevue.

Henry S. Hackett, a law student in Columbia University, residing at 66 West Fifty-third Street, was placed in the Insane Pavilion at Bellevue Hospital yesterday afternoon to await an examination as to his sanity. He was brought there by his father, George Hackett, who is a clerk at the Manhattan Hotel. Hackett is twenty-four years old and his friends attribute his present condition to overstudy.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Showers, light to fresh southerly winds.

The southwestern disturbance still continues as a moderate storm and was central last night in the Ohio Valley. The North Pacific low area is disappearing over British Columbia and a moderate high area was central last night over the northern plateau. Unsettled weather is general, and showers have occurred over the entire country, except the extreme Northwest. The temperatures have risen considerably in the Atlantic States, and have fallen somewhat in the interior, except on the southern slope. In the Pacific Coast States showers have been followed by fair weather, but little change in temperature. In the Middle and North Atlantic States showers and unsettled weather will likely prevail, with lower temperature to-morrow, except in New England. There will be showers to-day from Illinois northeastward through the lower lake region, rain in Southwestern Texas, and rain or snow in Northwestern Texas and New Mexico, followed by fair to-morrow. Fair weather indicated elsewhere, except showers to-day in Upper Michigan. It will be cooler to-day in the Lower Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, also in Southwest Texas. Light to fresh westerly winds will prevail on the New England Coast, and light to fresh south to west winds on the Middle and South Atlantic Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	41	44	41
6 A. M.	42	44	44
9 A. M.	44	46	48
12 M.	53	50	55
4 P. M.	55	50	56
6 P. M.	54	50	56
9 P. M.	53	50	54
12 P. M.	..	48	54

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows: Printing House Square, 51; Weather Bureau, 48; Corresponding date 1898, 48; Corresponding date for last twenty years, 41.

The maximum temperature yesterday was 56 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 76 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 88 per cent. The barometer read at 8 A. M. 29.89 inches and at 8 P. M. 29.75 inches.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

8:45 A. M.—314 Madison Street; Samuel Dreddenstein; damage slight.

9:20 A. M.—2,100 Eighth Avenue; Charles Seigleman; damage slight.

10:45 A. M.—27 West Street; Meyer & Co. and others; damage, $60,000.

4:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue; Stephen McDermott; damage, $200.

7:30 P. M.—180 First Avenue; Max Juresz; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—987 Third Avenue; Charles Green; damage, $2,500.

8:40 P. M.—Third Avenue and Twenty-second Street; Third Avenue Railway Company; damage, $5.

10 P. M.—35½ Division Street; Philip Gold; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—553 West Broadway; B. Joost and others; damage, $8,000.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The malt house adjoining the brewery of John F. Betz & Sons, at American and Willow Streets, was damaged by fire to-night to the extent of $25,000.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day:

NEW JERSEY—Finderne, S. F. Tinsman.

NEW YORK—Highmarket, Edward O. Anker; West Sand Lake, Le Grand M. Turner.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE.—W. C. Bevan, London; Francis N. Morrogh, Ireland; R. W. Blackwell, London; Senator W. B. Allison, Iowa.

ASTOR.—J. W. MacLeod, Manila; Earl M. Seltz, London.

BUCKINGHAM.—E. S. P. Haynes, London.

CAMBRIDGE.—B. H. Warner, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE.—Ex-Secretary of War Alger, Detroit; C. Stanhope, England; F. Millard, London; Senator William E. Chandler, New Hampshire.

GILSEY.—Ludwig Boas, Hamburg.

GRAND.—Thomas Hardy, Liverpool; W. J. Winch, London; Capt. J. E. Brady, Buffalo.

HERALD SQUARE.—V. Hausen, London; G. S. Maxwell, London.

HOFFMAN.—Col. A. M. Dickinson, Waterbury, Conn.; ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, St. Louis; Burchen Doyle, London; Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon, J. E. Redmond, and Private Secretary Thomas Kennedy, Dublin, Ireland.

HOLLAND.—A. Bannwart, Zurich, Switzerland; Col. Samuel P. Colt, Providence.

IMPERIAL.—Frank H. Ibbetsen, London.

MARLBOROUGH.—Le Roy Park, Havana.

NETHERLAND.—M. Rautenberg, Calcutta, India.

PLAZA.—Charles A. Denny, Leicester, England.

WALDORF.—Talbert Lanston, Washington; G. S. Maxwell, London; Lieut. Col. Strathy, Montreal; C. A. Ross, England; H. M. Duncan, London; John Hays Hammond, London.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Moynan & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; E. E. Rewick, notions and fancy goods, 32 Crosby Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen Company, The, Richmond, Va.; Miss M. Wagener, white goods, ladies' and infants' wear, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. I. Mills, knit goods; 36 Worth Street.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; L. G. Mentzer, furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.

Evans, Munzer, Pickering & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. Pickering, gloves, ribbons, laces, and trimmings; F. W. Pulska, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Butler, Schultze & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; P. Schultze, millinery, 621 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; E. A. Annable, carpets, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Connelly & Wallace, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Newsletter, W. M., Massillion, Ohio; notions; Hotel Albert.

Stark, B., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; B. Stark, piece goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Rosenthal, M., Raleigh, N. C.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md., Miss E. New, dry goods, 79 Grand Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Thalheimer, A., Reading, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Mann, D. S., Albany, N. Y.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.

Ulman Brothers, Williamsport, Penn.; H. M. Ulman, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Vendome.

Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. Murray, hosiery and underwear, 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.

Houston & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; H. B. Clark, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Moses, M., Brother, & Co., Scranton, Penn.; B. Moses, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; W. S. Grant, upholstery goods, 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial.

Bean,

JOUBERT PLANNING TO CRUSH BRITISH

Large Force of Boers Sent South to Meet Relief Column.

ESTCOURT ALREADY MENACED

Burghers Attempt to Destroy the Mool River Bridge.

Believed that They Will Seek to Keep Gen. White Surrounded and Whip Gen. Buller's Forces in Detail.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Although it is evident that the situation in Natal is again becoming sufficiently alarming, nothing can be officially ascertained to allay public anxiety or the curiosity felt regarding the disposition of the reinforcements recently landed at Durban. The War Office dispatches are confined to a mere recital of a few casualties at Mool River, which confirm the reports of skirmishes there, but give no details as to how the engagements happened. The special correspondents are only permitted to describe Major Gen. Barton's camp at Mool River vaguely as "large" or "ample."

One correspondent says that 7,000 Boers are within twenty-five miles of Howick Falls, near Pietermaritzburg, and that the inhabitants are fleeing to the capital. Evidently a considerable force of the enemy is now within thirty or forty miles of Pietermaritzburg, but it is officially announced from there that no anxiety prevails, the garrison numbering 1,000 men, with six guns.

Gen. Joubert's plan, apparently, is a daring attempt to defeat the British relieving column from Durban in detail, while still attempting the reduction of Ladysmith. A serious attack on Mool River Camp is now hourly expected, with the object of destroying the bridge at Weston. Should this be accomplished the Boers would be free to turn their attention again to Estcourt, while, if it failed, the enemy would retire again on Weenen and rejoin the investing forces around Ladysmith.

The Boer report that Gen. Hildyard's messenger asking Gen. White for assistance was captured causes some uneasiness, but it is argued that, if Gen. Hildyard had not been strong enough to hold out, he would some time ago have been ordered to retire on Pietermaritzburg. Therefore small credence is given the story.

Nothing is known regarding the food supplies of the garrisons thus isolated. It is believed that Estcourt is well provided, but there is less confidence in the case of Mool River. There is no further news from the western frontier, except the list of casualties, showing that one trooper was killed and nine were wounded at Kimberley on Nov. 16, and confirming the accounts of the sortie previously reported from Boer sources.

It is announced from Paris that Col. de Villebois Mareuil, a French officer, has accepted the post of chief of staff to Gen. Joubert in succession to Col. Schiel, the German officer who was wounded and taken prisoner at Elandslaagte. From the same source it is reported that two Russian officers—Lieut. Col. Gonetzki of the Guards and Gen. Seletz of another crack Russian regiment—have resigned and are going to join the Boers.

An Australian, who wishes his name withheld, has given £10,000 ($50,000) to the war fund. A Britisher, who prefers to remain anonymous, has undertaken to defray the cost of distributing all gifts to troops in South Africa.

The Daily News has the following from Pietermaritzburg, under Wednesday's date:

"Your correspondent managed to escape from the Mooi River district yesterday before the arrival of 6,000 Boers, who are looting the farmsteads in all directions. The Natal Boers, encouraged by the success of the Transvaalers, join in the looting.

"The main body of the Boers made a rapid march from Ulundi, southwest of Estcourt, to a point near Fort Nottingham, south of the railway, in a single day. They are within forty miles of Pietermaritzburg at the furthest, and it is said that they intend to attack the town."

The Morning Post's correspondent at Pietermaritzburg, telegraphing Tuesday evening, says:

"The Boers are now all around Mool River station, where another of your correspondents is reported to be with the troops."

A dispatch to The Daily News from Nottingham Road, Natal, dated Tuesday, says the Boers have arrived near there.

Advices from Durban state that the Boers opened fire with artillery on Mool River camp from the north, but without casualties to the British. About 3,000 Free State Boers, with guns, are marching from the west by way of Fort Nottingham.

A dispatch from the Mooi River says the telegraph line was cut Tuesday evening near Highlands Station. The dispatch adds that the railroad station is in the possession of a large force of Boers, encamped near Mitcheson's Cutting. A train bound to Estcourt returned. It only got a mile and a half northward of the Highlands Station.

The Natal Stud Company's farm has been raided and 300 blooded horses, valued at £15,000, have been captured.

The Daily Mail says this morning:

"We are able to confirm the report that orders have been issued to mobilize a sixth division at Aldershot, for service in South Africa or wherever it may be wanted."

The same paper publishes a dispatch from Nauuw Poort, dated Wednesday, which says that a large force under Gen. Methuen has crossed the Orange River and is advancing to the relief of Kimberley.

PRETORIA, Nov. 21.—The following dispatch has been received from Boer headquarters near Ladysmith:

"The Field Cornets of the Pretoria Commando reported that British gun carriages and some horsemen had been hear moving last night in Ladysmith. Our outposts observed the British endeavoring to sortie toward Lombard's Kop and Bulwama Hill, where our Maxims opened fire. The range was too great, and therefore our artillery began shelling, which drove the British back. About daybreak the British batteries fired upon our positions. Two burghers were wounded.

"It is supposed that the object of the sortie was to relieve the Estcourt force, who had sent an urgent message to Ladysmith requesting aid. The burghers captured the messenger, but finally allowed him to proceed."

It is reported that the Natal police have captured a number of Transvaal dispatch riders.

In his latest report Gen. Joubert says: "I am cutting off the retreat of the Estcourt troops to Pietermaritzburg and driving them back on the Tugela River."

It is also reported that the Boer commander, with the forces near Ladysmith, has "comprehensively surveyed the different points from which the fall of Ladysmith can be insured."

FIGHTING AT MOOI RIVER.

Boers, Said to be Commanded by Gen. Joubert, Attack British with Long-Range Artillery.

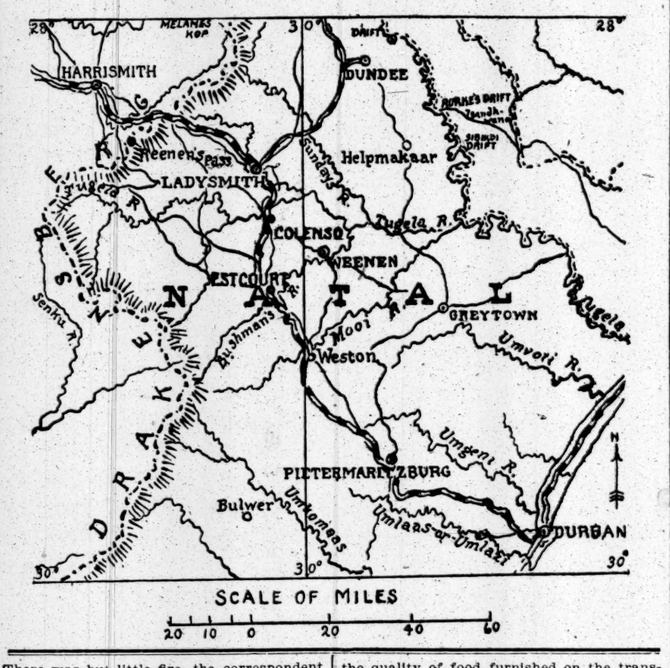
DURBAN, Nov. 22.—Owing to the proximity of the Boers to Pietermaritzburg, it has been necessary to alter the defenses of Durban.

Estcourt is still silent. All accounts point conclusively to a determined rush of the Boers toward Pietermaritzburg with a very large force. Seven thousand men, with guns, are reported twenty-five miles from Howick. They are said to be under the personal command of Gen. Joubert.

To-day's engagement at Mooi River found the British almost entirely on the defensive. A correspondent of The Natal Advertiser says the Boers' second shell fell within a few yards of a detachment of British infantry, that the shells did little or no damage, and that firing continued for about half an hour at intervals of from three to five minutes. According to this account, the British troops prepared with the utmost promptitude and advanced under cover wherever possible.

The British artillery was in position behind the hotel where Gen. Barton and his staff were being accommodated. Major Thorneycroft's mounted infantry moved to cover on a ridge on the enemy's left flank. The Devonshire Regiment and the Royal Welsh Fusiliers occupied the trenches.

SCENE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS ABOUT ESTCOURT.



There was but little fire, the correspondent says; but the enemy possessed at least one howitzer, with a range of five miles, besides several six-pounders. Prince Christian Victor has been appointed to the staff of Capt. Percy Scott, the Durban commandant.

MOOI RIVER, Natal, Nov. 22.—The British fired several shells, which are believed to have caused havoc among the Boers, the latter taking advantage of the heavy rain and retiring.

The Boer shells were apparently aimed at the bridge. It was a surprise attack, but had been fully guarded against. The British had three wounded.

EXPECT FIGHTING AT ESTCOURT.

Boers Now Control the Railroad to the Mool River.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There has apparently been no communication with Estcourt, Natal, since noon Tuesday, and the Boers now control the railroad thence to the Mool River. Consequently, it is said, momentous developments may be expected at any time.

According to a Cape Town dispatch, Gen. Methuen's division has left Orange River and reached Wittepus, half way to Belmont, yesterday, (Tuesday,) and advices from Orange River to-day show that the Boers occupy Belmont in force, and that the neighboring hills are crowned with Boer cannon. A patrol of lancers, which has returned to Orange River, came unexpectedly on two Boer laagers. Three shrapnel shells burst close to the lancers, who, however, were unharmed.

The British transport Kildonan Castle, said to be the largest transport in the world, which left Southampton Nov. 4 with 3,000 men, their kits, weapons, machine guns, ammunition, balloons, pontoons, wagons, &c., arrived at Cape Town this morning. About 35,000 of Gen. Buller's army corps have now arrived. The transport Nubia, with the First Battalion of the Scots Guards, has sailed from Cape Town for Durban. The transport Carinthia arrived at Cape Town yesterday.

Other advices from Cape Town say Mr. Collett, the correspondent of The London Daily Graphic, who was arrested by the Boers while conveying a message from Mr. Schreiner, the Premier of Cape Colony, to President Steyn of the Orange Free State, and who was taken to Bloemfontein, has been released and sent back with President Steyn's reply.

It is reported that Mr. Hofmeyr, the Afrikander leader, has taken an important step in the hope of hastening the close of the war. He is said to have charged Mr. Sauer, the Minister of Public Works, to get in touch with the Free State forces in an endeavor to arrange that the Boers shall apply for an armistice. The ostensible object of Mr. Sauer's trip is to induce his constituents at Aliwal North to remain passive.

Boer requisitioning of men and supplies proceeds briskly on the northern border of Cape Colony, but Gen. Gatacre hopes soon to be in a position to push the Free Staters back within their own borders. The reoccupation of Naauwpoort by the British is the first step in this direction, but strong forces of Boers are laagered at Colesburg and threaten a further immediate advance from there.

BOERS REPORT LIGHT LOSSES.

They State that Only 90 Have Been Killed and 200 Wounded.

PRETORIA, Nov. 21.—The official returns of the Transvaal casualties since the outbreak of the war show that 90 men have been killed and 200 wounded, of whom a number have recovered and returned to the front.

Newspaper reports from Cape Colony say a general rising of the Dutch farmers is imminent in Natal, and that the colonial Boers in those districts which have been proclaimed republican territory have already joined the Boer forces.

Gen. Snyman, who is outside of Mafeking, reports heavy fighting Monday afternoon. The British briskly fired on the French cannon and Boer forts. The Boers replied, bombarding the British forts with good effect. The loss of the British is unknown. One Boer was wounded.

DILKE TALKS OF THE WAR.

Says a Declaration of Intentions Must Soon Be Made.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sir Charles Dilke, member of Parliament for the Forest of Dean Division of Gloucestershire, speaking at Chelsea this evening, said:

"When the British forces enter Bloemfontein some declaration regarding the future will have to be made. If the peace to be offered is one in which Cape Colony can concur, the Free State Government will abandon the violent element in the Transvaal forces.

"The settlement, in order to pacify South Africa as Canada has been pacified, must be a settlement in which the constitutional position of Cape Colony and Natal must play the leading part. The big guns and forts must be got rid of."

CONSUL MACRUM ASKS LEAVE.

Told by the Washington Government to Stay at His Post.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—United States Consul Macrum, at Pretoria, has asked the State Department for leave of absence, with permission to take advantage of it at once. He pleads domestic reasons for leaving his post, and offers to place in the Consulate as the representative of the United States Vice Consul Attlebury, who is now on the ground. The department, however, refused to accede to the request, and Mr. Macrum will stay where he is unless he sees fit to quit his post without permission.

It is learned that so far Macrum has not been prohibited by the Boer Government from caring for the welfare of the British subjects now in the Transvaal and the Free State, or at least he has not yet so notified the State Department. There has been some friction encountered in the effort of the British Government to secure permission for the United States Consul to disburse funds for the benefit of the British soldiers held as prisoners of war.

British Ship American Mules.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—The British transport Manchester City sailed from this port to-day for Cape Town with 2,000 mules on board, to be used in the South African campaign.

DENY BUYING "EMBALMED" BEEF.

British Naval Officials Say There Has Been No Complaint.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Various officials of the British Admiralty have been interviewed regarding The London Daily Chronicle's bad-beef assertions, and they say they have not received a single complaint as to the quality of food furnished on the transports.

The chief of the Victualing Department said:

"The first we heard of the matter was through the press, and, though doubtful of its accuracy, we have set on foot inquiries on the subject. The only specific instance mentioned is that of the Nubia. We bought large quantities of provisions in New York, but we have there responsible agents who are not likely to accept rotten meat, or meat which has been already refused by other Governments. It is understood that the term 'embalmed beef' is applied in the United States to canned meats. We have not bought any of these. Our supplies are confined to salt beef and pork, packed in casks, commonly known at sea as 'salt horse,' the same as served in all the navies of the world for years past. We have not, so far, heard a word against this form of food, and, judging from the health of the men in the United States Navy during the war with Spain, it must have agreed pretty well with them. It is barely possible that our soldiers, who are not accustomed to salt food, are not altogether satisfied with this diet and are, perhaps, inclined, unofficially, to declare it unfit for consumption. We have yet to learn that the provisions purchased in the United States are not all as represented and, though investigating the allegations, we have no reason to suppose we will discontinue purchasing in the United States when circumstances demand outside resources."

THE MAJESTIC'S GAY SEND-OFF.

The White Star Line steamship Majestic, which on her arrival at Liverpool will fit out for South African transport service, received a noisy godspeed as she drew out from her berth and steamed down the harbor yesterday. She is the largest and fastest vessel yet taken for troopship duty by the British Government. She may not be here again until Spring, and possibly later, much depending upon the result of British operations in the Boer war.

As she drew out yesterday the Cymric and Georgic of the same line started the saluting with their big whistles and then nearly every craft in the lower North River took it up. Her commander, Capt. E. J. Smith, is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve and he will continue to command her, and most of his crew will remain with him.

Some of the Captain's American friends sent him a large floral horseshoe with the inscription "Safe Return." The Captain tendered a dinner Tuesday night to several of his American friends aboard the Majestic.

TO ASSIST BOER WOUNDED.

A committee was organized at the office of Tunis G. Bergen, 55 Liberty Street, yesterday afternoon for the purpose of assisting the work of the Red Cross in the South African republics. Those present at the meeting included John V. L. Pruyn of Albany, who was chosen Chairman, and whose address in this city is 16 East Tenth Street; James Gustavus Whiteley of Baltimore, who was chosen Vice Chairman; Killaen Van Rensselaer, Tunis G. Bergen, chosen Treasurer; Stephen E. Barton, John D. Crimmins, Theodore Sutro, Augustus Van Wyck, John De Witt Warner, Edward Lauterbach, George M. Van Hoesen, John F. Praeger, Harry H. De Vos of Temple Court, who was chosen Secretary, and Howard C. Hillegas.

The object of the committee is to assist the Red Cross work, especially within the Boer lines, where hospital resources are few compared with those furnished to the British. It is the intention of the committee to send all the money it gets, for the present at least, to the Netherlands Red Cross, which is in the field and needs all the assistance it can get.

BONDS CALLED FORGERIES.

The following warning was issued in Wall Street yesterday by a news agency, acting for a firm of brokers representing the New York Bank Note Company of 75 Sixth Avenue:

"The Street is warned against negotiating Virginia State 3 per cent. bonds of 1882 engraved by the Kendall Bank Note Company. The Secretary of State has pronounced these bonds a forgery. Parties are now engaged in offering these bonds for sale."

Mr. George Abert Field, Treasurer of the New York Bank Note Company, made this statement yesterday:

"In 1882 the State of Virginia called for proposals for printing the bonds for refunding the State debt, under what was known as the Riddleberger bill. The Kendall Bank Note Company was the lowest bidder and was awarded the contract. A month or two after receiving the order it was annulled by a special term of the Legislature called for the purpose. Meantime, the bank note company had printed and shipped by express some $2,000,000 or $3,000,000, at face value, of the bonds. In the litigation that followed testimony was given to the effect that the American Bank Note Company had advanced the sum of $5,000 to William Mahone, who was the party leader of the State at that time, several months previous to the giving out of the order for the purpose of paying the capitation tax at the election by which his party was returned to power.

"The State of Virginia requires now, or required at that time, the payment of one dollar by each voter before he could vote, which was known as the capitation tax. After the pretended annulment of the contract, which the testimony previously alluded to showed to have been instigated by Mahone, the State acted upon the assumption that the contract was annulled, and in pursuance of that theory permitted the bonds which had been shipped them to be sold at auction for the transportation charges, and they became widely scattered, and will undoubtedly cause much trouble in future years.

"Indeed, some eminent jurists have asserted that, as the Kendall Bank Note Company's contract was sustained from 'A to Izzard' in their own courts, the coupons at least are a valid obligation of the State in the hands of an innocent third party holder, the State finally paying the bank note Company the sum of thirty-nine thousand odd hundred dollars, its full claim.

"No blame can attach to the bank note company, no complaint has been made against its work in any shape, and any troubles attributable to the bonds are traced to the misguided action of their late party leader, Senator Mahone."

At the Wall Street Branch of the Detective Bureau it was asserted that the police had no information about the forgeries.

Connecticut Victim of Fire Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 22.—Edith Fryer, who was so severely burned on the school grounds in Georgetown, died to-day. She sat on a rock under which some children had built a fire of leaves, and did not know it until her clothing was ablaze. She began to run, which only fanned the flames, and before they could be smothered she was fatally burned.

No Corn

is used in making the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n brands of beer. The finest and purest for home and club use—strictly pure beer of barley-malt and hops, no adulteration.—Adv.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND HERE

The American Who Became Noted Through Jameson Raid Arrives.

DEFENDS ENGLISH POSITION

Says Great Britain Is Fighting the Boers in Behalf of Reform Movement—Grievances of Uitlanders.

John Hays Hammond, the American who became noted during the Jameson raid in the Transvaal, and who holds responsible positions in connection with mining enterprises in various parts of the world, arrived here on the White Star Line steamship Teutonic with his family yesterday. He went to the Waldorf-Astoria. In speaking of South Africa, Mr. Hammond said:

"There can be no doubt that European sympathy in general is with the Boers. It is not so much for the reason that they love the Boers, but that they dislike the English. It is likewise true that the animosity toward England has been intensified by her friendship for us during the Spanish war. In America there are many who, under a misconception, also sympathize with the Boers in their struggle for the independence of their so-called little republic.

"But is the cause of the Boers deserving of sympathy from the American point of view? A few plain facts will enable you to judge. The question is often asked and quite pertinently why the Uitlanders went to the Transvaal if the laws were unsatisfactory. The answer is that they were invited to go by the Boer Government, and notably by Mr. Krüger himself; and that when they immigrated the existing laws were very favorable to them. It was only after their capital and labors had rescued the Transvaal from imminent bankruptcy that the liberal laws were superseded by the present adverse ones. In the meanwhile millions of foreign capital had been invested in the purchase of Boer farms; at that time of little or unknown value.

"The status of the Uitlanders to-day is this—they own one-half of the land and nine-tenths of the property of the country. They greatly outnumber the Boers, but nevertheless are debarred from obtaining the franchise. The franchise law as it now stands requires the applicant for the franchise in advance to renounce allegiance to all other countries; after which he is under a term of probation for fourteen years, during which time he is liable to military service in case of war. At the end of fourteen years he may obtain the franchise, providing he obtains in writing the consent of a majority of the Boers in the ward in which he resides and provided, moreover, that the Boer President and Executive Council do not object.

"The Uitlanders pay nine-tenths of all the taxes and have absolutely no voice in the expenditure of the money, and must submit to the most flagrant misappropriation of the bulk of the Government revenues, which is extracted from them by a most ingenious system of class taxation. How long would an American community tolerate such treatment? Should the Uitlanders be expected to acquiesce in the expenditure of money, nine-tenths of which they have contributed, on costly armaments and the erection of forts for the purpose of terrorizing them into submission to the odious laws imposed by the Boer oligarchy?

"The things to which the Uitlanders especially object are: First, the law depriving the high court of the country of the right to test the validity of Parliamentary legislation. Laws pronounced by the High Court to be at variance with the Constitution of the country have been enforced by the President and Executive Council. In some instances laws of a retroactive nature have been passed and enforced.

Second—This empowering the President to remove Judges without trial. The Chief Justice of the Transvaal was removed by President Krüger on account of a decision against the dictates of the President.

"Third—The power given to the President and Executive Council to banish any Uitlander and to confiscate his property for political offense without trial.

"Fourth—The right of a Transvaal policeman to suppress a public meeting when in his judgment the language used is in criticism of the Transvaal Government.

"Fifth—The law denying what is regarded in a true republic as the great bulwark of its liberties, the right of trial by one's peers. In the Transvaal the Boer alone can sit on a jury. The court records show that under these conditions very few Boers are convicted, while on the contrary but few Uitlanders are acquitted.

"Great Britain," said Mr. Hammond, "will inevitably win. The result of British supremacy and a progressive régime in the Transvaal will be a great stimulus to the development of the wonderful resources of that country. In the general prosperity all nations of commercial enterprise will be benefited. America will come in for her share. The number of Boers in arms has been greatly exaggerated. I am confident the number of Transvaal and Orange Free State Boers in active service does not exceed 25,000.

"I predict a general engagement of Boers in the neighborhood of Bloemfontein, the capital of the Orange Free State, and this will probably occur about the middle of December. If the English are successful, as I anticipate, they will have but little difficulty in reaching Pretoria, after which, penned in as they are by English colonies, the Boers cannot offer a protracted resistance. But it will require several months after the capture of Pretoria before mining operations on the Rand are fully resumed."

"The Uitlanders have many more grievances attributable to a corrupt administration. The justice of the economic grievances has been admitted by a commission composed of Boer officials which has investigated this subject. Notwithstanding their report, which justifies the allegations of the Uitlanders, no redress has been obtained from the Government. So much for the reform cause which was unfortunately set back by the precipitate action of Dr. Jameson in 1895. But this is now an old story. The cause of reform to-day is practically that for which Great Britain has entered upon the present war."

Mr. Hammond stated that the Americans in South Africa are all in sympathy with the English, and to prove this he cited a meeting of 500 Americans held in the crisis of 1895, where resolutions were passed to take up arms in support of the reform movement. In fact, a George Washington Volunteer Corps was formed for that purpose, he said.

Mr. Hammond said that ate the time of the suspension of work in the Witwatersrand District the mines there were producing gold at the rate of $100,000,000 a year. Within a radius of twenty-five miles of Johannesburg more gold is being produced than in any other country in the world, said he. When asked why it was that the Uitlanders had not attempted reform by peaceful methods, he said:

"Endeavors were made along those lines for years. Petition after petition was sent to the Boer Government, only to be rejected with contumely. When a deputation from Johannesburg waited upon President Krüger to protest against certain adverse legislation, he replied: 'You may protest as much as you please, but I have the arms.' This reply epitomizes the sentiments of the Boer oligarchy as to reform."

Mr. Hammond is on his way to Mexico, but expects to return to the United States and spend a few months with friends before going back to London. He hopes shortly to return to America permanently.

DEAF-MUTE WANTS DIVORCE.

Mrs. Haight's Charges Against Her Husband, Afflicted Like Herself.

Hearing in an application for divorce brought by Mrs. Mary L. Haight against Henry J. Haight, both deaf mutes, was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Giegerich. The couple were married in 1863 and have a grown family. Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll appeared for Mrs. Haight and Augustus Van Wyck appeared for the defendant. The latter is the son of David Henry Haight, who resided at 284 and 286 Madison Avenue. Mr. Haight has a life interest in a $400,000 estate at Goshen, N. Y., and the interest from $2,000,000 left him by his mother.

Mrs. Haight testified yesterday that her husband has allowed her only $125 per month. She has been living with her children of late in apartments at 124 West Ninety-first Street. Her husband, she claims, has not always sent her income, and back rent is due on the apartments.

Mrs. Haight testified as to her husband's alleged relations with Miss Essie Stanton, also a mute, upon whom, the wife alleges, Mr. Haight has lavished money, taking her to Europe and to many fine hotels in this country.

Mr. Haight was put on the stand after his wife had testified. He claimed that he cannot live with his family on account of ill-treatment by his son-in-law, a Mr. Hunt, who is joined, as alleged, by the family in abusing the defendant. He denied any improper relations with Miss Stanton. He was on the stand when the hearing closed for the day.

The testimony of the wife and husband was interpreted by an expert in the sign language.

NOW ON EXHIBITION

This season's rare and beautiful work in

TIFFANY FAVRILE GLASS

may be seen from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. at the

TIFFANY STUDIOS

333 to 341 Fourth Avenue

GARDINER ON CIVIL SERVICE.

Holds that District Attorney's Office Should Be Exempt from the Operations of the White Law.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The State Civil Service Commission to-day gave a hearing upon the subject of the White civil service law relative to its application to county offices.

New York County was represented by District Attorney Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, who had left the Molineux trial to the care of his assistants to appear before the commission, out of courtesy to that body, as he expressed it, and to give them an opportunity of asking him any questions that they might deem necessary. Sheriff Dunn of New York County was represented by Edward H. Walker, who also came up to answer any questions that the commission might desire to ask.

Col. Gardiner furnished the commission with a brief. He holds that the positions in District Attorneys' offices are of such a confidential character that the District Attorneys should have the entire responsibility of appointments centred in them. This is particularly true of the collection of evidence for presentation to Grand Juries and in the trial of causes. Incompetent, dishonest, or indiscreet employes would do injury to the efficiency of the prosecution department. Under these and other circumstances, it was argued that the entire service of the District Attorneys' offices should be exempted from examinations.

BIG DEAL IN NEW YORK LANDS.

Deeds and Mortgages for Millions Filed at Glens Falls.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A deed was filed to-day with the Clerk of Warren County of certain properties, including lands on the Hudson River, between Glens Falls and Palmer, where it is proposed to build a large dam and electric power house. The deed was executed by the Kanes Falls Electric Company to the Hudson River Water Power Company, the consideration being $2,365,000. War revenue stamps to the amount of $2,365 were attached.

A mortgage for $2,000,000 was also filed, given by the Hudson River Power Company to the Trust Company of America, on which were revenue stamps to the amount of $2,000.

BLEW OUT THE GAS AND DIED.

Two Georgia Farmers Asphyxiated in a Boarding House.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 22.—D. W. Pope, aged forty-nine, a farmer of Scott, Ga., and D. M. Perdue, aged thirty-nine, farmer and merchant of the same place, were asphyxiated by illuminating gas in a boarding house this morning. They were sons of Confederate veterans, and both were here to attend the reunion of the order now in progress. They occupied the same room and retired about midnight, locking the door on the inside.

A friend previously in a joking manner, but with all seriousness, had warned them against blowing out the gas, and the warning, it is said, had been repeated by the housekeeper. Nevertheless, they were found dead in bed this morning with the jet open.

MERCHANTS WANT PROTECTION.

Ask that the Detroit Be Sent to Watch the Colombian Revolution.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The cruiser Detroit has sailed from La Guayra, where she has been looking after American interests during the revolution in Venezuela, for Carenero.

Carenero is a port in the Gulf of Para on the north coast of South America. The Detroit is not to remain there, however, but is under orders to proceed to the port of Cartagena to watch the progress of the revolution in Colombia. This order was given at the instance of the State Department, which has been besought by certain business interests in New York and Boston to send a warship to Colombia as a precautionary measure.

FOR PROHIBITION IN GEORGIA.

House Passes an Anti-Liquor Traffic Bill—Senate May Kill It.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 22.—The Willingham bill providing for prohibition in Georgia was passed by the lower house of the General Assembly to-day. The vote stood: Yeas, 93; nays, 65. The measure received a majority of five votes more than the two-thirds necessary.

Although the bill has passed this stage it is not assumed that it will become a law. It is said that of the forty-four members constituting the State Senate twenty-two oppose the measure, and this means its defeat. However, the friends of the bill hope by amendments to secure its passage through the upper house, although those opposed to the measure claim that these changes in its wording will virtually nullify it. Gov. Candler has not committed himself in regard to the bill.

Great pressure was brought to bear from every section of the State in behalf of and against the bill, and its passage is considered a signal victory for the advocates of prohibition.

The bill prohibits the manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, the giving away or furnishing to induce trade, or for any other valuable consideration, except physicians furnishing to patients under treatment by them, or the furnishing at any public place, of intoxicating liquors, fermented or distilled.

All saloons will be closed, breweries shut down, and no club or other private organization will be permitted to keep beverages for members. It will not, however, interfere with banquets or private entertainments.

Noted Hotel Thief Convicted.

FREEHOLD, N. J., Nov. 22.—Robert E. Bonner was to-day convicted of entering the room of a guest at the Hollywood Hotel at Long Branch last Summer. Bonner is credited with being a noted hotel thief and has served terms in Sing Sing prison, Joliet, and the Elmira (N. Y.) reformatory. Had he failed of conviction here to-day he would have been turned over to the New York authorities for alleged operations at the Long Beach Hotel.

Mayor of Macon Dead.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 22.—Mayor S. B. Price of Macon died this afternoon. He was one of the most widely known public men in the State. He served with distinction in the Confederate Army. He was elected Mayor in 1884, which position he has occupied continually with the exception of two years, 1894-5, when he was legislated out of office. Those years he served as Postmaster of Macon.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Sun rises...6:57	Sun sets...4:36	Moon rises..10:34

High Water This Day.

A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
S. Hook...11:29	Gov. Isl'd..11:55	H. Gate....
P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
S. Hook....	Gov. Isl'd..	H. Gate....1:51

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 23.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Cienfuegos, Manzanillo... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre.... 7:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Philadelphia, Puerto Rico and Venezuela.....11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Glasgow ....
Riverton, La Plata.....12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau and South Cuba..... 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Taormina, Pernambuco and Santos.....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Ponce, San Juan, &c.... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Yucatan, &c..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.

Comanche, Charleston .. .. 3:00 P. M.
Etna, Jamaica..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick.. ..... 3:00 P. M.
Themis, Inagua, &c..... 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

Altai, Jamaica, &c.....10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Curityba, Nuevitas, &c.. 1:00 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
Caribe, Turk's Island.... 1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M. 3:00 P. M.
El Sud, New Orleans.... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool ..... 6:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Havana, Havana.....11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull..... ....
Hudson, New Orleans... ..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaffir Prince, Pernambuco, &c..... 9:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Maasdam, Rotterdam.... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Menominee, London..... ..... 9:00 A. M.
Norge, Christianta, &c...11:00 A. M. 1:00 P. M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg.. ..... 11:00 A. M.
Semiole Charleston..... ..... 3:00 P. M.
St. Andrew, Antwerp.... ....
Tartar Prince, Azores, &c.....10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda.....10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M. 12:00 M.
Werra, Naples, &c.... 9:00 A. M. 11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 23, for dispatch per steamship Kinshiu Maru. (registered mail must be directed "via Seattle.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 25, inclusive, for dispatch by ship Galilee. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Nov. 12 and up to Nov. 25, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Nov. 25, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Nov. 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of China. (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.")

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) NOV. 23.

Algiers, New Orleans, Nov. 17.
Anselma de Larrinaga, Liverpool, Nov. 4.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, Nov. 3.
Chaucer, St. Lucia, Nov. 15.
Critic, Dundee, Nov. 9.
Cuvier, Liverpool, Oct. 28.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Nov. 8.
El Monte, New Orleans, Nov. 18.
Gianone, Hamburg, Nov. 9.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Nov. 16.
Hexham, Gibraltar, Nov. 9.
Nasmyth, St. Lucia, Nov. 13.
Werkendam, Amsterdam, Nov. 11.
Xenia, Copenhagen, Oct. 31.

FRIDAY, NOV. 24.

City of Macon, Savannah, Nov. 21.
Colorado, Hull, Nov. 12.
H. H. Meier, Bremen, Nov. 12.
Panamá, Bordeaux, Nov. 11.

SATURDAY, NOV. 25.

Campania, Liverpool, Nov. 18.
Exeter City, Swansea, Nov. 11.
Massilia, Gibraltar, Nov. 18.
St. Paul, Southampton, Nov. 18.

SUNDAY, NOV. 26.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Nov. 15.
El Rio, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
La Normandie, Havre, Nov. 18.

MONDAY, NOV. 27.

Armenia, Stettin, Nov. 12.
British Queen, Antwerp, Nov. 14.
Bulgaria, Hamburg, Nov. 16.
Hubert, Para, Nov. 15.
Louisiana, New Orleans, Nov. 22.
Tauric, Liverpool, Nov. 17.

TUESDAY, NOV. 28.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Nov. 21.
Archimede, Gibraltar, Nov. 15.
Evelyn, New Orleans, Nov. 21.
Heklia, Christiansand, Nov. 14.
Llandaff City, Swansea, Nov. 14.
Noordland, Antwerp, Nov. 18.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

SS Frieda, (Br.,) Barclay, Girgenti Oct. 26, Licata 30th, and Madeira Nov. 6, with sulphur to order; vessel to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Nov. 9 and Moville 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 2:25 A. M.

SS Erna, (Ger.,) Bruhn, Montego Bay Nov. 12, Black River 13th, Kingston and St. Ann's Bay 15th, and Port Maria 16th, with mdse. and passengers to Tweedie Trading Company. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Cymric, (Br.,) Lindsay, Liverpool Nov. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and passengers to the White Star Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M. 21st.

SS Lucerna, (Br.,) Capt. Dyer, Shields Nov. 5, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Boston City, (Br.,) Barclay, Bristol Nov. 4 and Swansea 6th, with mdse. to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Ems, (Ger.,) Harrassowitz, Genoa Nov. 9, Naples 10th, and Gibraltar 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:25 A. M.

U. S. cruiser Resolute off Tompkinsville at 11:18 A. M.

SS America, (Nor.,) Evejuth, Port Antonio Nov. 14, Montego Bay 15th, Port Maria and Port Antonio 16th, with fruit to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Comanche, Pennington, Jacksonville Nov. 19 and Charleston 20th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Hudson, Halsey, New Orleans Nov. 14, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Henry L. Gaw, Gaither, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

SS Benefactor, Swain, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Teutonic, (

The Wanamaker Store

Fine Tailored Suits for Women

CLOSE TO HALF PRICE

THERE is a New York tailor who closely approaches Francis of Paris in the stately elegance of his gowns. He has customers in Europe—but you don't care about that.

He furnishes much of our more elegant stock—the suits selling up to $85. Well, his model garments came to us last evening—a hundred and fifty of them. He alone of the commercial tailors approaches in women's tailor work the tailoring we and one or two Fifth Avenue houses give to men.

Some of these costumes are richly plain; others take the Francis school of fanciful trimming—all are really fine.

At the season's current values these are $18 to $82 suits. We are able to sell them to-day

at $10 to $47.50

This event is doubly noteworthy—the real and decisive economy, and the style and good form that would be cheap at almost any price to women of refinement and fine tastes.

Second floor.

Wanamaker Linens===Arrivals

Over in Ireland where the peasantry take up embroidery and certain lace work as naturally as birds take up nest-building, we have had very pretty **Doilies** produced. Center is of pretty damask; edge, to the width of two inches or more, is of hand-made lace. You wonder how the work comes so cheap, till you know that such work is "farmed out"—linen maker sends his order and his materials to cottagers. One neighborhood does one stitch, another does a different—each the same that their great-grandmothers did. They can make lace or embroidery "by heart."

These doilies are large size, for fruit tray or the larger dishes—

round 60c, 75c, $1 each oval, 75c, $1 and $1.50 each

And this merely hints of the fancy linens.

Standbys, for Thanksgiving times—

Table Linen, German, grass bleached—56 in. wide, at 50c; 60 inch at 56c a yard.
Table Linen, Irish, damask, 67 in. at 65c; 70 in. at 80c a yard.
Table Cloths, 70x90 in., $2; 70x105 in., $2.40; 70x126 in., $2.40; 86x86 in., $2.75.

Of course, finer, as well—we dearly love fine linens; so do you.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Suits at Ten Dollars

Last Saturday we said we'd begin ending certain popular styles of men's suits by grouping the limited lots of many $13.50 and $15 kinds, and marking them ten dollars.

There has been large selling—but the stockman gains courage as he goes along, and new lots are added. Business Suits.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Boys' Winter Overcoats

There is a juvenile, genteel, correct style about boys' clothing we sell that appeals to the parents of boys—and suits the boys, too.

We sell boys' clothing from the latest safe grade to the highest sensible grade—playtime suits and the most dressy of suits—and overcoats. For instance—

Boys' winter-weight Top Coat, all-wool frieze, blue or Oxford-gray or brown; real velvet collar; good warm strong lining—for boys of 4 to 16—at $5.

That may be taken as a standard of the values. Finest is $14.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Fifth Floor Bargain Store News

Hosiery

For Women—Stockings of medium weight cotton, fast black, of course; ecru or lavender split soles; some with unbleached feet. Would be cheap at 38c a pair. Price, 25c. And some of black cashmere, that can't be matched under 50c a pair; here at 35c—3 pairs for $1.

For Men—Medium-weight half hose, fast black, seamless, elastic, at 12½c a pair—an excellent value. Of merino, heavy, seamless, in assorted tans and natural color; sizes 9½ to 11½; 18c a pair, 3 pairs for 50c, though 25c a pair would be moderate.

For Children—Of fast black ribbed cotton; two styles; suitable for boys and girls; sizes 6 to 10; 12½c a pair; easily worth 20c.

Children's Handkerchiefs

All these are of pure linen, as handkerchiefs here always are—excepting those that are pure silk. All are put up in fancy boxes—suggestive of holiday gifts. All are excellent values.

Boxes containing 3 handkerchiefs are priced thus: Colored bordered and hemstitched, 25c; plain white hemstitched, 25c; colored bordered and hemstitched, 35c; white hemstitched with pretty embroidered initial, 40c.

Boxes containing 6 at these prices: White hemstitched and colored border, 50c; colored border and hemstitched, 65c; white hemstitched, 65c; colored border and pretty colored initial, 75c.

Lamps

A lot of $9 and $10 kinds at just half—$4.50 and $5. The decorations are floral designs; gilt trimmings. Complete with 11 and 12 in. globes to match. Centre draught burners.

Silverware, China, Bric-a-Brac

Important sales of these. Prices about half.

Rich Corded Silks==Half Price

Whenever we have an overplus of an article, or somebody else has an overplus and wants us to help sell it, we are apt to take a half off the price. See the difference between "bargain day" bargains and the real ones?

Fine Corded Silks—Nile, gray, pink, magenta, yellow, chartreuse, pure white and ivory white, beige, brown, cerise, castor, mosa green, dark blue, automobile (a red)—too many despite their beauty and excellence. French crinkle cord Taffetas is their full name—

75c a yard, instead of yesterday's price, $1.50

—and yesterday's price was a fair price.

The New Japanese Silks Are Ready. Sorts we choose for next spring's selling. You might as well have them now—we seldom let good things on hand bar the entrance to newer good things. These silks are beautified with varying widths of tape-like cords. A hundred and forty-five new things. 45c a yard.

Rotunda.

Dinner Sets

Hope you'll have to lengthen the table for the Thanksgiving Dinner—not to help china sales, but to help the thanks. Maybe extra china or a new set altogether will be needed. We'll help very materially while these lots hold out—

100 piece English set, decorated, $6.
100 piece American set, decorated, $6.75.
100 piece English set (soup tureen and three platters included), $8.
Fine American porcelain sets, decorated in color and gold, $10 instead of $15.
113 piece sets at $14 instead of $20.
100 piece sets French china, $20 instead of $27.50.
100 piece sets, French, $22.50 instead of $35.
113 piece sets, French, up to $310.

Basement, Broadway.

A New Candy We've moulded old-fashioned pulled taffy into the cute shapes one finds little crackers or nicnacks made into. Toothsome, too. Twenty (20) cents a pound. Basement.

Two Shoe Bargains We have eight hundred pairs of **Women's Winter Shoes**—black kidskin, button, and box-calfskin, lace—to sell **at $2.35 instead of $3.50.** They are up to date in style and just the weight for winter-day tramping and skating. But you'll need to buy to-day—or you'll miss them.

Men's Calfskin Shoes, to put right on—stylish and thoroughly good—**$1.80 instead of $3.**

These lots in the Fifth-floor Bargain Shoe Store—and to be bought with the understanding that we give the same wide guarantee on goods sold there as on goods in the regular stocks. If we didn't, they'd cease to be real bargains.

Victoria Gloves $1.85 We thought it the best $2 glove in the market. Now, at $1.85, we are very sure it has no equal. For Men and Women, in all the newest, most desirable shades—the women's in both round and pique seams.

Tenth street.

Parlor and Library Furniture

It's a shame. A New York manufacturer of furniture, a man with ideas, went into the business of making really artistic furniture. Such pieces as stood for "periods" were the result of as careful study as Maude Adams or Viola Allen give to their characters.

And the resultant business has been disappointing. We are often asked why so many French goods are brought to America. It is because we do not sustain home workers who leave beaten tracks, and only the French are willing to deny their stomachs while they develop their artistic ideas. French importations are not largely of furniture, but the principle of neglecting home workers is shown in hundreds of ways. This furniture man will sink to hum-drum and probably rise to wealth.

His stock of fine goods is here to-day to sell—

A full third below value

$125 Divan for $55; a $150 Parlor Suite at $100, and so on to the cheapest piece in the long list—$15 gold-frame Library Chair for $10.

The furniture store is an exhibition room to-day. Fourth floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

FOR MR. HOBART'S FUNERAL

Services Will Be Held at Carroll Hall and the Church.

THE BODY ON VIEW TO-MORROW

Many Will Be Unable to Obtain Admission to the Church—Messages of Condolence Received.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 22.—The funeral services for Vice President Hobart, whose body still lies at his home, Carroll Hall, are to have the public character which the high office the dead man held would make it natural to expect. The desire of the widow to have as little display as possible is as strong as ever, but it has been thought best to make some concession to public feeling in the matter. There will be nothing of a military character in the rites which precede the laying of the Vice President to rest, but the services will be witnessed by a notable array of the country's statesmen and of foreign Ministers, and Mr. Hobart's fellow-townsmen and the public will have at their disposal the greater part of an afternoon for a last look at his face.

The services proper will be, in fact, so official in nature that the great bulk of Paterson people who were proud to claim a personal acquaintance with the Vice President will have to give place almost entirely to those who are strangers to them. The church in which the Vice President worshipped, and in which his funeral will be held, does not begin to be large enough to contain those who wish to attend, and some must of course be crowded out.

Attorney General Griggs and Col. William Barbour and Edward T. Bell of this city met at Carroll Hall to-day and, in consultation with Mrs. Hobart and the late Vice President's secretary, Mr. Evans, made further arrangements for the ceremonies in prospect. It was decided that the body should lie in state in the library of the house on Friday from 2 to 6 o'clock. These four hours are allotted to the people of Paterson, who number over 105,000, and to the public in general, for the viewing of the body, which will lie in a solid English quartered-oak casket, having plain silver trimmings, and bearing the inscription:

1844.
GARRET A HOBART.
1899.

The public will enter by the main corridor, and, after viewing the body, will pass out by the rear door. As the entire town of Paterson is moved by the Vice President's death and his personal friends and acquaintances here were legion, there will undoubtedly be an extraordinary rush, and one very old friend of Mr. Hobart said to-day that he did not believe that it would be found possible to close the doors of the house in four hours' time.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS OFFERED.

The armory here, which is used by three companies of the First Regiment of the National Guard of New Jersey, was offered to the family for the funeral by Capt. James Parker of Company M, the senior officer, as the building would accommodate vastly more people than the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, at Broadway and Graham Avenue, where it had been decided to have the services. It was also suggested to the family that the body be taken to the City Hall to lie in state, as there it could be viewed with great ease and expedition. But the offers were declined because of Mrs. Hobart's desire to avoid publicity as far as possible.

The city is taking pains, however, to show that it feels a proprietary interest in the dead Vice President, although its public buildings cannot be of use to the family on this occasion. The City Hall, Court House, and jail are profusely draped in mourning, and stores and other buildings all over Paterson are similarly draped or display flags at half mast.

It was decided that there will be two services on Saturday. The first one is to be conducted at the house at 2 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. David Magie, Mr. Hobart's pastor, and will be simply for the family, the President and his Cabinet, Supreme Court Justices, and a few intimate friends. It will be finished, it is hoped, in time for the funeral cortège to reach the Church of the Redeemer at 2:30 o'clock, when the main services will be held.

Mrs. Hobart and her son, Garret, with her brother-in-law, David R. Hobart, will be in the family pew. The foreign Ambassadors and Ministers will probably be seated behind the President and his Cabinet, and before the Justices of the Supreme Court, although this order may be changed. Many Senators and Congressmen will also be present. Then room must be allotted for many officials of the State, about twenty-five town officials, including the Mayor; distinguished visitors from other States, and delegations from the different bodies to which Mr. Hobart belonged, or those who wish to do him special honor. Among these will be six representatives of the Passaic County Bar Association, which met in the City Hall today and passed resolutions on the Vice President's death. The Board of Trade and many other organizations will have delegates at the funeral.

MANY WILL BE CROWDED OUT.

It is calculated that the number of those thus to be provided for is so large that, although the church seats about 650, there will be scant room even for the members of the church, who have been associated with Mr. Hobart under the pastorate of Dr. Magie for years. Perhaps 200 can find standing room in the wide spaces back of the pews, but many hundreds who have hoped to attend will be disappointed.

"The congregation feels very badly about this state of affairs," said Dr. Magie, "and the people of Paterson as a whole are also deeply chagrined. But they realize that the circumstances are unusual. One reason they are so hurt is that the Vice President was a man of such wide personal acquaintance that all of them have the keenest interest in him. I have known him twenty-eight years, and I must say that he knew more people by their given names than any one I ever met.

"He remembered every one, and was always bent on doing one a kindness when he could. His acts of benevolence are unknown to the public, but are numberless. And his disposition was such that one man said to me the other day: 'I would rather be refused a favor by Hobart than granted one by another man.' When a man of his character dies his friends naturally want to attend his funeral."

The crush of carriages will probably be a great one, and a large proportion of the townspeople will naturally gather to see the funeral procession. With that end in view, Attorney General Griggs requested Secretary of War Root to send some regulars here from Governors Island to police the streets between the house and the church, and 200 men will accordingly be sent. Chief of Police Graul will in addition have his entire force to preserve order.

The services at the church will be comparatively brief. The Rev. William H. Milburn, Chaplain of the Senate, will make the opening prayer. Mrs. Hobart wished him to do so, because Chaplain Milburn always entered the Senate chamber in company with the Vice President, and then made the opening prayer before the day's session. The eulogy, a short one, will be delivered by Dr. Magie. The closing prayer will be made by the Rev. Dr. C. D. Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church here. C. Mortimer Wiske, the church organist and choir leader, will direct the musical programme.

The burial will be at the convenience of the family in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, where the Vice President's daughter lies, on the outskirts of the city. The body will probably be first put into a receiving vault, and laid in the grave in the Hobart plot some days later.

The matter of entertaining the distinguished men who come to town for the funeral is largely in the hands of the city. The President and his Cabinet and the Supreme Court Justices, however, will take luncheon at the home of Attorney General Griggs. Committees representing the city, the Board of Trade, and the Merchants' Association will care for various detachments of the visitors. Representative Stewart of this district will make arrangements to look after the members of the House. The Senators will probably be cared for by Senators Kean and Sewell.

MANY MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

Mrs. Hobart bore up bravely to-day, and was able to receive Attorney General and Mrs. Griggs and Dr. and Mrs. Magie. A large bouquet of chrysanthemums, japonicas, carnations, and other flowers was received this morning from President and Mrs. McKinley. Among the many senders of the messages of sympathy which came to-day were Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court, Cardial Gibbons, United States Senators Platt of Connecticut, Thomas H. Carter of Montana, George W. McBride of Oregon, Proctor of Vermont, Lindsay of Kentucky, Pritchard of North Carolina, Burrows of Michigan, Clay of Georgia, and Senator and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota.

Secretary of the Navy Long, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen, Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France; Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador; Wo Ting Fang, the Chinese Minister; Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, Martin Garcia de Merou, Minister from the Argentine Republic; Powell Clayton, United States Minister to Mexico; Thomas A. Edison, Col. John J. McCook, Thomas T. Eckert, Richard Mansfield, Luther Kountze, James T. Woodward, ex-Treasurer of the United States Daniel E. Morgan, Francis B. Thursber, Thomas Smith, United States Consul at Moscow; ex-Senator Lee Mantle of Montana, General Appraiser W. B. Howell of New York.

A. Grip, Minister from Sweden and Norway; Constantin Brun, the Danish Minister; J. B. Pioda, the Swiss Minister; Henry C. Kelsey, ex-Secretary of State of New Jersey; Mayor Chanler of Long Branch, Mrs. Julia D. Grant, Mrs. Nellie G. Sartoris, Mrs. Timothy L. Woodruff, Representative Loudenslager, Gen. S. V. S. Muzzy of Paris, Mrs. Clement Griscom, Mrs. John Russell Young, Gen. W. W. Gordon, Gen. J. W. Congdon, Gen. Ludlow, Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and the Oregon State Bar Association.

Lord Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, is expected to be at the funeral. Besides the eight Senators and eight Representatives to serve as pall bearers, there are to be eight of Mr. Hobart's old friends to serve in that capacity.

The Erie Railroad will run a number of special trains to this town on Saturday.

Some speculation is being indulged in as to the amount of the estate left by Vice President Hobart. It is said that after the election of 1896, in reply to questions by friends, he declared that he could only give a guess as to how much he owned; that he was connected with a great many concerns, and that if his stock could be sold for what it was worth he thought it would bring between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, while at a forced sale it might not bring half of that sum. He added that if he gave away all that he was asked for in begging letters he wouldn't be worth a cent at the end of the year. The policies on Mr. Hobart's life aggregated $350,000.

TO ATTEND MR. HOBART'S FUNERAL.

Members of Congress Who Go to Paterson—British Jack Half-Masted.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The diplomatic body in Washington is not to be formally invited to attend the funeral of Vice President Hobart on Saturday, a study of the precedents in such cases being against the invitations. They will receive each a simple note announcing the demise of Mr. Hobart.

The Sergeant at Arms of the Senate has received notice from the following Senators who will attend the funeral, meeting for that purpose at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, on Saturday morning: Aldrich, Allison, Bacon, Baker, Berry, Beveridge, Burrows, Carter, Chandler, Clark of Wyoming, Clark of Montana, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Cullom, Daniel, Depew, Fairbanks, Foraker, Foster, Frye, Gallinger, Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Harris, Hawley, Heitfield, Hoar, Jones of Arkansas, Jones of Nevada, Kean, Kenney, Kyle, Lindsay, Lodge, McComas, McLaurin, McMillan, Martin, Mason, Penrose, Platt of Connecticut, Platt of New York, Pritchard, Proctor, Ross, Scott, Sewell, Spooner, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Tillman, Wellington, Wetmore, and Wolcott.

The pall bearers selected on the part of the Senate are Senators Sewell, Kean, Frye, Fairbanks, Hanna, McMillan, Cockrell, and Daniel. The House pall bearers will be designated by Mrs. Hobart, and have not yet been named.

Following is a list of Congressmen selected to attend the funeral: Representatives Henderson, Joy, Brosius, Livingston, Meyer, Hepburn, Ball, Kleberg, Rixey, Cushman, Barnham, Boutell, Robinson, Long, Gillett, Morris, Clark, Mercer, Loudenslager, Gardner, Howell, Salmon, Stewart, Parker, Daly, Fowler, Ketcham, McClellan, Bingham, Dalzell, Adams, Brownlow, Alexander, White, Robbins, Davis, Burke, Spalding, Benton, Showalter, Clayton, Jones, Dovener, Taylor, Reinor, Reador, Fitzgerald, Hitt, Thomas, Loyd, Gill, Meekin, and Bishop.

The present understanding is that all the members of the United States Supreme Court with the possible exception of Justice White will attend. Justice White is ill and probably will be compelled to remain in Washington.

Unless present intentions are altered neither Mrs. McKinley nor the ladies of the Cabinet and the Supreme Court will attend the funeral of the Vice President. It is felt the long journey to and from Paterson would prove too trying, especially for Mrs. McKinley, and the decision has been reached to confine the party to gentlemen.

The British Jack over the British Embassy was at half-mast to-day, as a mark of respect for the late Vice President Hobart. Lord Pauncefote and the members of his staff left their cards at the White House as a further evidence of respect. The half-masting of the Embassy flag attracted considerable attention and was regarded as an unusual mark of consideration to an American official.

In response to a large number of telegraphic inquiries the Treasury Department desires it stated that the offices of all Collectors of Customs and Collectors of Internal Revenue, Stamp Deputies, and other officials will be closed on Saturday.

Orders have been sent to Gen. Otis in the Philippines and Gen. Brooke in Cuba and Gen. Davis in Puerto Rico to have flags at all garrisons half-masted on Saturday.

President McKinley's message will not be sent to Congress on the opening day of the session. It will be delayed until after the two houses have met and adjourned out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hobart.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

Col. Roosevelt Orders Flags Half-Masted Until After the Funeral.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day issued the following proclamation touching the death of Vice President Hobart:

"I announce with profound grief the death of the Hon. Garret A. Hobart, Vice President of the United States. He was a public servant of tried capacity and stainless integrity, who in his high office exerted an influence for good, the extent of which is best realized by those who had been most intimate with him. New York joins with the rest of the Nation in mourning his loss and paying homage to his high character.

Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, Governor, as a mark of the high regard and esteem in which the deceased was held by the people of this State, do direct that the flags upon all the public buildings of this State, including the armories and asylums, be displayed at half-mast up to and including Saturday, Nov. 25, the day of the funeral, and request that the citizens of the State unite in appropriate marks of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, this 22d day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and ninety-nine. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Mexican Government Acts.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 22.—The Mexican Government has ordered the National flag to be hoisted at half-mast over all public buildings as a token of condolence with the United States for the death of Vice President Hobart. The flag will so remain until after the funeral.

Flag on London Embassy Half-Masted.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The flag over the United States Embassy here to-day was half-masted as a tribute of respect to the late Garret A. Hobart.

Stock Exchange to Close Saturday.

Out of respect for the memory of Vice President Hobart, the Stock Exchange will be closed on Saturday. This action was decided upon at a meeting of the Governing Committee of the Exchange yesterday.

QUIET RESTORED IN TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—At the War Department it is stated that the information received from the Department of Texas is to the effect that the trouble at Fort Ringgold is nothing more than a drunken border row, and the belief is expressed that it has been exaggerated as to its proportions. Everything is quiet there now. The Secretary of War has sent a dispatch to Gov. Sayers in reply to the demand for the removal of the troops, saying that the department has already taken measures to preserve peace.

It is not now the present intention of the War Department to remove the troops from Ringgold, as it is believed that the difficulties can be corrected without any such action. It is quite likely that some more experienced officer will be sent to command at Ringgold.

W. & J. Sloane

Oriental Rugs

Large Variety of Sizes and Colorings in Every Make.

Broadway & 19th Street.

CUBANS WAIT FOR CONGRESS.

The Cubano Newspaper Says They Will Not Tolerate "the Calm Diplomatic Cheating of Washington."

HAVANA, Nov. 22.—Gen. Collazo, in an editorial article in The Cubano to-day, says: "We are only waiting for the decision of the United States Congress, upon which depends the decision that Cuba herself will reach. If the language of the Americans is not clear, the horizon of Cuba will darken with tremendous protests, which will rise from all parts of the island. Cubans are resolved. Their words must not be taken as mere boastings. They will not abandon a solitary right. They will not tolerate the calm, diplomatic cheating of Washington.

"A worthy people cannot tolerate foreign interference in their private affairs, even when that interference is in the name of altruism. The Cubans do not owe the Americans as much now as they formerly did. Perhaps to-morrow they will have reason to deny that they owe them anything at all."

TO ASK FOR MANY NEW SHIPS.

Secretary Long Will Recommend that Eighteen Be Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Secretary Long will recommend to Congress a programme for new naval construction which will be in accordance with the policy that has been pursued for the past three years. He will ask for three armored cruisers of about 13,000 tons displacement, three protected cruisers of about 8,000 tons, and a dozen gunboats of 900 tons, making eighteen ships in all. The armored cruisers will be enlarged Brooklyns, improved in many details, and will be the biggest ships in the United States Navy. In the opinion of experts they will be equal to the battleships of several naval powers in strength and will have great speed.

The protected cruisers will be of the Olympia type—fleet, powerful sea boats with numerous batteries of guns of medium calibre and rapid firers, relying for protection against gun fire entirely upon a curved protective deck and coal bunkers.

The gunboats will be about the size of the Marietta, and from their light draft will be of great service in the shallow waters of the Gulf ports and in the Chinese rivers, as well as in the new insular possessions of the United States for police duty in times of peace. The programme is made up without reference to what has already been authorized in the way of new ships; in other words the ships will be additional to those authorized by the last Congress, although most of the latter have not been contracted for because of the armor limitation.

DRY DOCK CONTRACT AWARDED.

Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company to Build One at Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for the dry dock at League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, to the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Company for $782,000.

Col. Moore at Governors Island.

Col. James M. Moore yesterday assumed the duties of the office of Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the East, on the staff of Gen. Merritt at Governors Island. He takes the place of Major H. W. Summerhayes. Col. Moore has been connected for some time with the office of the Quartermaster General in Washington, and is the ranking Assistant Quartermaster General.

Schouler Retires as Rear Admiral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Capt. John Schouler was placed on the retired list today, with the rank of Rear Admiral. Pay Director G. A. Lyons and Prof. W. Harkness also have been retired, to take effect on different dates in the near future, under the provisions of the Personnel act.

The Kentucky's Trial Trip on Friday.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The new battleship Kentucky is to have her trial trip off the New England Coast Friday. The postponement was made in view of the fact that the builders wish a little more time than at first was thought necessary to put the battleship in trim for her trial.

GOV. ROOSEVELT'S PARDONS.

Granted Fewer in First Year of His Term Than Any Other Governor.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt has favored the criminal class less than any Governor in the past ten years. He has granted but eleven pardons during the year 1899, against forty-six granted by Gov. Black in 1898, and the same number by Black in 1897. In the same time he has granted thirty-three commutations of sentence, a few more than his predecessor.

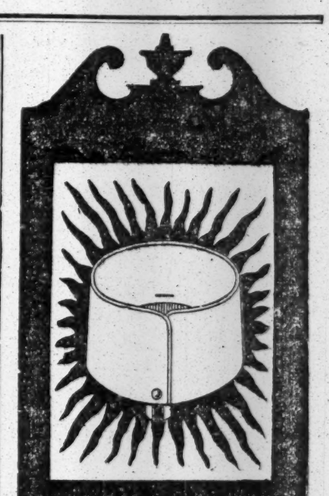
The total number of pardons and commutations granted by Gov. Roosevelt is 44, as against 55 granted by Gov. Black in 1897; 58 in 1898, 101 by Gov. Flower in 1892, 128 in 1893, 151 in 1894, 87 by Gov. Morton in 1895, and 113 in 1896. The Governor has consistently refused to interfere in any case where the culprit abused or injured a woman, and this policy has been followed out rigidly, no matter what influence in favor of the man was brought to bear. He has also declined to interfere where a criminal has been convicted a second time.

AFTER A RAWSON BOY.

Mme. Gauden Claims He Shot a Hundred-Dollar Maltese Cat.

HILLSDALE, N. J., Nov. 22.—Mme. Gauden, the French woman, who a year ago inherited, it is said, some seventeen million francs, has obtained a warrant for one of the Rawson boys who attained so much notoriety here within the last few years. It is claimed that one of them shot a maltese cat valued at $100 belonging to Mme. Gauden.

Demarest Zabriskie, a friend of the Rawsons, is also named as having taken part in the killing of the cat. The warrants have not yet been served, as the Rawsons and Zabriskie are out of town. It is also alleged they shot some chickens belonging to Mme. Gauden.



Collar shape and finish the same in either brand, but of different grades of linen. You pay only for material and workmanship.

Cluett "Wastic" 25 cts. each.

Arrow "Velsor" 2 for 25 cts.

Cluett BRAND 25¢ EACH WASTIC. ARROW BRAND 2 FOR 25¢ VELSOR.

"Correct Attire for Men" the fashion report for Autumn and Winter, sent to those who ask. Address 5 Union Square W. New York City.

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co. ...MAKERS...

VICHY IS HEALTHFUL!

A Natural Mineral Water with medicinal qualities. For Indigestion and Stomach Disorders.

So-called VICHY IN SYPHONS IS NOT VICHY

Get the Genuine

VICHY CELESTINS

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

=GRAND PIANO-

Manufactured by Hallett & Davis, in perfect repair, rich full tone, rosewood case handsomely carved, actually worth $500.00, special for

—$250.00—

THE STERLING PIANO CO., 536 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Opposite Montauk Theatre. Look for the Name. STERLING.

MRS. M. A. VICKROY KILLED.

Victim of an Accident in Arizona—Well Known in Washington.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Nov. 22.—Mrs. M. A. Vickroy of Alexandria, Va., died yesterday as the result of an accident yesterday afternoon. She was out driving with Judge N. L. Griffin of this place. Both occupants of the vehicle were thrown violently to the ground. Griffin was unconscious for two hours and is in a critical state.

The deceased and her husband resided in Arizona in the early days, the latter owning extensive interests here. He erected the first stamp mill in the territory. Mrs. Vickroy was a familiar character in the National capital during the past fifteen years, having successfully put claims of $400,000 through the courts for the destruction of mining property.

Saved His Life

"JOHANN HOFF'S Malt Extract is a valuable product and in my immediate hands here it has done much good service. In one case, I believe, it stopped a man, an editor of a weekly paper, from going rapidly to his grave from wearing of overwork. I have prescribed the

JOHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT

a great deal in my practice and always with satisfaction and good results."—Thomas Hay, M. D., Cape May, N. J.

Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Vienna, Paris.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

Features of the First of Leo Schulz's Series of Concerts.

ASSISTED BY TWO SOLOISTS

Promising Career Which the Recital of the Young Pianist, Mark Hambourg, Revealed.

Mr. Leo Schulz, a violoncello player, who was formerly a member of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, but who is now a resident of this city, gave the first of a series of chamber music recitals at the Carnegie Lyceum yesterday morning. A peculiarity of these entertainments will be the changing of the performers of the instrumental works at each concert, only Mr. Schulz remaining a constant factor in the series. Just how this will result artistically is, of course, problematical, although it is generally believed that good ends in chamber music are best attained by the union of players long accustomed to the methods of one another. Organizations labor together for years before a high degree of finish in ensemble is reached, but perhaps Mr. Schulz has hopes that variety in the personal element, that potent spell with audiences, will add to the number, if not to the edification, of his hearers.

His assistants yesterday were Mr. Samuel Franko, violinist, and Miss Katherine Ruth Heymann, pianist. Mr. Schulz and the lady were heard in the familiar A major 'cello sonata of Beethoven, and the three played the A minor trio of Tschaikowsky. The 'cello sonata is always enjoyable by reason of its delightfully perspicuous thought and its transparent construction. The rich vein of Beethovenian humor which runs through it lights up every measure with the sunlight of genius in happiest mood. Mr. Schulz has played the 'cello with more finish than he displayed in this work yesterday, yet his performance suffered mainly by comparison with what he has done heretofore. Miss Heymann played the piano part with discretion and nicety of touch. The Tschaikowsky trio is not one of its composer's most famous works, but it presents many of his characteristics in a clear manner. The first movement is insufferably long, which seems rather strange, as the work was written after such masterpieces as the fourth symphony, the second piano concerto, and the violin concerto. Yet even in these the operation of cutting might have been employed with advantage. In his latest works the Russian showed a wiser continence.

In this composition the work of Miss Heymann was more praiseworthy than it was in the Beethoven sonata. There was more color and more incisiveness in her accentuation. The ensemble was only tolerable. Between the two instrumental numbers Miss Louise St. John Westervelt sang three songs by August Bungert and two by Hugo Wolff. None of these songs appeared to be essential to the welfare of musical art, but it was just as well that they should have had a hearing. The process of natural selection cannot go on blindly. Miss Westervelt displayed a high soprano voice of very pleasing quality but no great carrying power. Her singing was marred by uncertainty of attack and the pernicious habit of scooping for her high notes. It seems passing strange that the singing teachers cannot blot out of existence some of these common faults. They are so unnecessary, so hard to learn, and so hard to use when learned. It is ever so much easier to sing without them.

MARK HAMBOURG'S RECITAL.

The Young Pianist Heard in Solos at Mendelssohn Hall.

Mark Hambourg, the young pianist whose impetuous performances have aroused a general public interest, gave the first of two recitals at Mendelssohn Hall yesterday afternoon. There was an audience of good size, which seemed at the outset to be inclined to regard the proceedings with coldly critical eyes, but which speedily awoke to expressions of enthusiasm. This fact was undoubtedly due to the presence of many pianists, who were moved to demonstrative approval of the tremendous exhibition of technical power given by the player.

Mr. Hambourg's programme consisted of the folowing numbers: Gavotte and variations by Rameau, Schumann's "Faschingschwank," the nocturne in B major, two études and the B flat polonaise of Chopin, a ballade by Grieg, a "Humoresque" by Tschaikowsky, Henselt's "Ave Maria," Schutt's disintegration of Strauss's "Kiss Waltz," the pianist's own "Gavotte Moderne," and Rubinstein's C major étude. This was a programme well suited to reveal the full equipment of any pianist, and it showed Mr. Hambourg to a better advantage than anything he had previously done in this city.

His performance of the Rameau number was a dazzling exhibition of clearness and rapidity in scale playing and was to the less skilled listener perhaps easier of appreciation than anything else in the programme. But to the musical elect the interpretation of the Schumann number marred though it was by the extravagances which are inseparable from the work of this young man, was the most satisfying thing of the afternoon, for it revealed in the player the possession of genuine musical gifts. There was warmth and insight in the performance, and when Mr. Hambourg has gained control of his wild temperament, he may be expected to do fine things in the way of readings of the masters.

He played the Chopin numbers with more force than judgment, but there was much to admire in his delivery of the polonaise. In the Rubinstein étude, that tremendous study in staccato playing, he gave an amazing exhibition of technical power, and the enthusiasm of the audience was not surprising. As an additional number, at the close of the recital he played the "Berceuse" of Chopin.

"A MESSAGE FROM MARS" IN LONDON.

Robert Ganthony's Play Is Well Received at the Avenue Theatre.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Robert Ganthony's play, "A Message from Mars," was successfully produced this evening at the Avenue Theatre, London, by Charles Hawtrey and his company. It tells the story of a young man who, although betrothed to a beautiful girl, is cursed with inordinate selfishness, which a messenger from Mars is sent to earth to cure. The cure is effected by a series of misfortunes that reduce him to penury and want, but prove in the end only a dream.

G. S. Titheradge, the messenger; Miss Jessie Bateman, and Arthur Williams shared the honors of the performance, which was very cordially received.

In response to calls for the author, Mr. Hawtrey replied: "The author is in America, but I thank you in his name."

LONDON GETS WEBER & FIELDS.

Entire Company to Play an English Engagement Next May.

When Weber & Fields terminate their season in this city, which will be the latter part of April—much sooner than they have heretofore been in the habit of doing—their entire organization intact will sail shortly afterward for London, opening in the English metropolis about May 1. This arrangement was concluded with a representative of the Richard Warner Company of London, who came to this country in the interest of a syndicate of English theatrical and sporting gentlemen who are interested in various ways financially in theatrical enterprises in London. The success of "The Belle of New York" in their city prompted them in sending the representative to this country, and after looking over the theatrical field in this city very carefully for the last two weeks, the conclusion was reached that the Weber & Fields stock company will result in as profitable an investment as "The Belle of New York" has to its managers, and yesterday Mr. Warner made Messrs. Weber & Fields a flattering offer, which has been accepted.

In order to fill this engagement the season will consequently have to be cut short, and instead of producing the present attraction a new piece will be constructed embracing former successes, such as "Pousse Café," "Hurly Burly," and "Helter Skelter," which will be made into a two-act play, and at the same time including some of the burlesques and successful American attractions seen in London during the last two years.

No theatre has as yet been definitely decided upon, but one will be selected in the West End of London, and the engagement under the present contract will be for a period of eight weeks, with a remote possibility of it continuing longer.

No further advancement was made yesterday toward the purchase of the good-will of Weber & Fields's theatrical business by Walter E. Burns in the interest of an English syndicate whose purpose is said to be the acquisition of the Lyceum, New York, and Casino Theatres. Mr. Burns, by appointment, met Messrs. Weber & Fields and their attorneys, Louis J. Vorhaus and Frederick B. House, at the theatre for preliminary discussion. Mr. House, also Mr. Weber, when seen at the close of the meeting, declared that the matter had been talked over in a purely informal manner, and that no definite offer had been made on either side. They said another conference would probably be held shortly, although no date had been set.

RICHARD MANSFIELD'S PLANS.

"Cyrano de Bergerac" to Give Way to "Beau Brummell" Dec. 4.

Richard Mansfield, who began his limited engagement at the Garden Theatre in "Cyrano de Bergerac" last Monday night, has decided to discontinue the Rostand drama on Saturday night, Dec. 2, and the following Monday revive "Beau Brummell" for a period of seven performances. The following week Mr. Mansfield has not as yet decided what play in his répertoire he will present, but for Christmas week, due to its appropriateness, "The First Violin" will be given.

During his remaining stay in this city Mr. Mansfield has decided not to present a new play, but will be seen in "Arms and the Man," "The Merchant of Venice," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," "The Scarlet Letter," and "Richard III."

"PAPA'S WIFE" TO TRY LONDON.

Negotiations to Produce Successful Plays There Under Way.

When the time approaches for the opening of the Spring season in London many of the successful American plays will be produced in England. Representatives from abroad are at present in this city negotiating with American managers for the consummation of contracts calling for the production of their plays in one or the other theatre just as soon as they have proved a success.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., yesterday consummated an arrangement whereby Miss Anna Held and her entire company will go abroad in the early Spring to produce the musical comedy "Papa's Wife." Mr. Ziegfeld has had five offers from London managers for his attraction, but he has refused all simply to be enabled to present his play at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, which in his opinion is the most appropriate house for the piece.

George W. Lederer made a flattering offer to take the comedy to London, but Mr. Ziegfeld refused it, preferring to take it over under his own management.

BOY'S ROLE FOR MME. D'ALMA.

Her Engagement for the Forthcoming Production of "Hotty Dotty."

Manager Leo C. Teller of the Theatre Comique, formerly Sam T. Jack's Theatre, engaged last night Mme. Alma d'Alma to play the principal boy's rôle in the forthcoming production of "Hotty Dotty," which will be presented for the first time next Monday night.

The burlesque is by William Jerome and Frank David, and in addition to singing various selections, Mme. d'Alma will render a new Turkish dance, assisted by her four Turks which she brought to this country with her.

PLEADS FOR CHICKEN PETS.

A Woman Held for Keeping Poultry in Her Rooms.

Eliza Gallagher, fifty-six years of age, kept two chickens in her rooms on the third floor of 328 East Twenty-second Street. Snowbird and Pearly Dew are their names. Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday morning held her in $100 bail for violating the rules of the Sanitary Code, particularly Section 79.

Some of the neighbors complained of the chickens to the Sanitary Department, and Policeman Golden arrested the woman early in the morning. She said she knew Superintendent of Elections McCullagh when he was a Captain. She also knew Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, she stated. She said to Magistrate Brann:

"Don't be a Shylock, Judge. I thought I had a right to have chickens in my rooms. Why, I talk to Snowbird and Pearly Dew as I would to children. They are my companions. I have as much right to have chickens in my room as the Artists' Club has to have monkeys in its room. I love animals. I don't want to see any killed. Chickens are not worse than pug dogs."

Magistrate Brann sympathized with the old woman, but said the matter would have to be settled in the higher courts.

ARRIVES IN PORT ON FIRE.

Blaze in the After Hold of the Hudson—Vessel on the Jersey Flats.

The Cromwell Line steamship Hudson arrived yesterday from New Orleans with a fire in her after hold. The Hudson left New Orleans on Wednesday of last week, and the fire was discovered on Monday by smoke issuing from a hatch. The Hudson had aboard ten steerage passengers and 2,500 tons of cargo, composed of rice, molasses, and cotton. About 760 tons of the freight were in the compartment in which the fire occurred.

Both water and steam were played into that compartment, water being used after steam had failed to put the fire out. On Tuesday the after hatch was opened and a couple of burning bales of cotton were got out. The vessel was not in danger at any time apparently.

When she reached port smoke and steam were still coming out of the after compartment. Two of the company's tugs were set to work pumping water, and later the services of the fireboat Robert A. Van Wyck were called into play to flood the after hold.

The cargo having been removed from the forward hold, it was deemed safest to take the vessel over to the Jersey flats before flooding the after compartment, so that she could be filled without sinking her. She was accordingly hauled out of her berth and towed to shoal water. The fire was subsequently got under control and the fireboat returned to her pier.

THIRD AVENUE LINE DELAYS.

Officials Expect Cars to Run to Post Office To-day.

Traffic arrangements along the Third Avenue line were in much the same condition yesterday as on Tuesday, the cars running to Chambers Street, where transfers were given to passengers on the Avenue A and Dry Dock horse car line for the remainder of the trip to the bridge and Post Office. The company expects to have the entire line in operation from Fort Lee to the Post Office this morning.

Superintendent John H. Robertson said the delay in the completion of the work was caused by unavoidable and unexpected hindrances, and by the fact that three cables had been in operation on the lower end of the line. It took considerable time to remove the material, and as large a force of skilled workmen as could be used has been at work, he said.

Cars on the completed section were run every minute and a half, and made the trip from Harlem to Chambers Street in five minutes better time than the old cable system. They were not run on schedule time, as not enough of them were on hand. Over twenty of the big transverse-seat cars were in operation yesterday, and twenty-three more arrived from the Kingsbridge stables last night. There were also a number of cars on hand waiting to be fitted out. As soon as a sufficient number of cars are available the company will start on its ordinary schedule time.

President Albert J. Elias yesterday denied the statements made by the St. Louis Car Company and the Peckham Truck Works of Kingston that the cars ordered had all been delivered. He said that eighty-eight of the cars were received on Nov. 22, and that twelve more remain to be delivered.

Princeton Debaters Chosen.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—One of the series of debates to choose Princeton's representatives for the Harvard-Princeton debate was held to-night and the following men chosen: Joseph A. Jones of Passaic, N. J.; Alfred S. Weston, West Mount Vernon, Me. The third man to represent the team will be chosen at the next debate.

The Spencer Trask prize of $50 was awarded to Joseph A. Jones, he having put up the best argument.

NEW TROLLEY ROUTE PLANS

Brooklyn Cars to Connect with South Ferry Boats.

AN ANSWER TO MR. ROSSITER

Citizens' Lawyer Will Reply to His Argument Before Commissioners—Motormen on Elevated Cars.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as the result of negotiations with the Union Ferry Company of New York and Brooklyn, issued yesterday the following notice:

"The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company will next Monday institute a new route over the Gates Avenue line, which will operate from Sumner and Gates Avenues to South Ferry, via Gates Avenue, Fulton Street, around City Hall, and Atlantic Avenue. This will be operated during the rush hours only, between 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. This new line is instituted to further improve the ferry service and at the same time give more cars to those in the shopping district returning home during the evening. The schedule has been made out to connect with every boat, and good service and first-class cars are assured.

"The company will also from this date operate the Fulton Ferry cars of the Seventh Avenue line through Fulton Street, by way of Flatbush Avenue. This new service is instituted for the better accommodation of the patrons of the Seventh Avenue line, including also the short riders in the vicinity of Flatbush Avenue below Seventh Avenue desiring to reach the shopping district. Business men in the vicinity of City Hall and on Fulton Street have requested this improved route, which will undoubtedly add much to the transportation facilities of the Park Slope."

It was said at the offices of the Union Ferry Company yesterday that the changes are the result of a desire on the part of President Rossiter and the Union Company to better the service at the ferries and particularly Mr. Rossiter's wish to relieve as much as possible the jam at the bridge during rush hours. Officials of both companies think that the new service will give considerable satisfaction to a large number of Brooklyn residents.

Complaint has been made for some time on the part of the patrons of the elevated lines that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is running motor cars with but a single man on the front platform. This method, especially during rush hours, where the cars run on a short headway, is considered by some a menace to the lives of the passengers, and at last the attention of the Health Department has been called to it. A few days ago complaint was made by letter, and the writer asked that an inspection of the company's lines be undertaken.

President Murphy turned the letter over to Dr. Black, who is at the head of the Brooklyn Borough branch of the department. Dr. Convery was assigned to make the investigation, and yesterday turned in his report. He reported that should an accident occur to the motorman when the cars are crowded, the alarm usually be given by the passengers, and that before one of the rear guards could make his way through the cars to the front platform, an accident with probable loss of life would be apt to occur. It is likely that President Murphy will point out to the railroad company the necessity of employing two motormen on the front platforms of trains.

The meeting of delegates from different Brooklyn organizations to perfect a plan for a systematic campaign against the transit company will be held to-night at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, in accordance with the circulars sent out to all the local organizations in the borough. It is expected to make the organization such that the lack of unity so apparent at the recent hearing before the Railroad Commissioners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel will not again be possible.

Walter L. Durack, one of the lawyers engaged by the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred and Seventy-five, is busy preparing an answer to President Rossiter's defense, which was read before the Commissioners last Saturday. Mr. Durack said yesterday that Mr. Rossiter's arguments in many respects would disappear as vapor in view of the answer that will be presented to the Commissioners next Saturday. He said Mr. Rossiter's paper was unfair and misleading in many respects.

LOST BOTH LEGS; GOT $15,000.

Grace McDonald Wins Suit Against Brooklyn Heights Road.

A sealed verdict, opened in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, awarded $15,000 to Grace McDonald, who brought suit, through her father, Michael McDonald, against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company to recover $50,000 for personal injuries. The girl, who is seven years old, lost both of her legs by being run over by a car of the defendant company at Fifth Avenue and Second Street on Aug. 6 last.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

TO IMPROVE A WESTERN ROAD.

The Union Pacific Will Lay Another Track West of Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 22.—The long-deferred action, an increase of the facilities of the Union Pacific Railway by the installation of a double track system, will be taken next year, according to a statement made to-day by President Burt. The lack of a double track has often been keenly felt by the management of the road, especially in late years, since the business has so greatly increased as to severely tax the capacity of the single line, which crosses the continent west of Omaha.

Financial conditions, however, have militated against the great outlay of money necessary to bring about the new conditions, and from time to time action on the matter has been deferred by the management, with the understanding that the extra track would be built as soon as business became brisk enough to warrant the expenditure. According to President Burt, that time is now at hand. In an interview to-day he said:

"For a long time it has been evident that the West had outgrown single-track trunk lines and was ready for such roadbeds as are the rule in the East. At any rate, press of business has made the Union Pacific feel that it needed something more for its traffic than the single track it now operates. Business conditions have not been favorable for building, so the project of putting in a second track alongside that in use has lain dormant. But with the rise of business activity the scheme has regained life, and it is probable that among the important improvements which we shall make next year will be the double-tracking of one of the Union Pacific lines outside of Omaha."

THE BOSTON AND ALBANY LEASE.

Supplemental Agreement Is Submitted to the Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The Boston News Bureau says: "With the call for the special meeting of the Boston and Albany stockholders for Dec. 27, a copy of a 'supplemental agreement' is inclosed. This agreement in substance is as follows:

"Now, therefore, it is further agreed, upon the considerations of the leases, that within thirty days after the day upon which said lease shall take full effect, the said the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company shall take and purchase said excepted property and shall forthwith pay the said the Boston and Albany Railroad Company therefor, in its 3½ per cent. debenture 100-year bonds, at par, the sum of $5,500,000, the interest thereon to be adjusted to the day upon which said lease takes effect, and the Boston and Albany Railroad Company shall thereupon transfer and convey all of said excepted property to the said the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, to be held by it as its own property and not under said lease.

"And said debenture bonds, or their proceeds, shall thereafter be for the use and benefit of the stockholders of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company as the Directors thereof may from time to time determine.

MORE THIRD RAIL ON NEW HAVEN.

South Shore Branch to Cohasset to be Fitted as an Experiment.

BRAINTREE, Mass., Nov. 22.—The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has decided to continue the operation of the South Shore branch as far as Cohasset by the third rail system of electricity during the coming Winter.

The step will be taken chiefly as an experiment to show the working of the system under winter conditions.

Time in Southern Road Case Extended

MACON, Ga., Nov. 22.—Judge Speer, in the United States Court to-day, after hearing the prayer for an extension of time in which to take further testimony in the injunction suit of certain Macon merchants against the Southern Railway, granted each side an extension of thirty days. Under his ruling the plaintiff will have until Feb. 1 and the respondents until Jan. 1 in which to put their testimony before the special master.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

ACTIVE MEN AND WOMEN

who can't spare time for luncheon will find that a cup of LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT of Beef can be made in one moment, which will renew the strength and vitality and prevent exhaustion. Keep a jar handy. It will save your health.

STRUGGLE AT ALTAR STEPS.

Trouble Between the Rev. Father Connolly of Camden and His Curate Breaks Out Afresh.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 22.—The trouble between the Rev. Father Connolly, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, and his curate, Father Curren, which resulted in the arrest of the latter on Monday evening upon a charge of assault, broke out afresh again this morning. The trouble started over the divergent views of the priests over the proposal to end the vice in Gloucester City by annexing the town to Camden.

Father Connolly is opposed to the plan, claiming it is but a political move. He spoke against it at early mass on Sunday. Father Curren, at a subsequent mass, took the opposite stand and favored the change, and advanced arguments in its favor. This led to a scene between the priests in which it is alleged Father Curren hit and threatened to kill Father Connolly. The curate was held under bonds to answer.

Bishop McFaul, upon the matter being reported to him, issued a mandate that the curate should report to him at the episcopal residence. This order also suspended Father Curren from his priestly functions. Father Connolly received the mandate this morning to hand to Father Curren just as the latter was about to go upon the altar to say mass.

Father Connolly informed his subordinate of the purport of the Bishop's mandate and that his right to say mass had been suspended. Despite this Father Curren is said to have proceeded to the altar. He had on his vestments.

Father Connolly tried to prevent him ascending the altar steps and a struggle occurred. In it Father Curren's vestments were torn. He is said to have aimed a blow at Father Connolly which the latter avoided. There were a few women in the church and several of them fainted while others screamed. Father Connolly retired, but Father Curren did not say mass.

Father Connolly this afternoon caused another warrant for Father Curren's arrest to issue. It had not been served up to this evening, and it is reported that Father Curren has accepted the Bishop's mandate and has gone to Trenton.

FOR NATIONAL FOOD LAW.

Senator Mason's Statement Upon the Conclusion of the Senate Investigation of Adulterations.

The food adulteration investigation, which has been carried on for some days past by Senator Mason, for the Senate Committee on Manufactures, was concluded yesterday. Adolphus Busch of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, testified. He does not think a law regulating the manufacture of beer necessary.

Coroner Antonio Zucca, an importer of Italian products, testified as to the quality of imported olive oil. He claims that all the adulteration of oil is done after the product reaches this country. He says this adulteration has reached alarming proportions.

John H. Hobbs, editor of The Natural Provisioner, testified, favoring a National pure food law on the ground that it will give foreign countries reliance in American foods and aid American exportation.

Dr. James C. Duff, chemist of the New York Produce Exchange, testified that foods made in this country are largely adulterated, not with anything poisonous, but the public is deceived in buying them.

In closing the investigation Senator Mason said:

"I think the work of the committee will lead to such an establishment of public sentiment that we shall have a National law which will accomplish at least three things.

"First—To prohibit the importation into this country of articles manufactured abroad, the sale of which is prohibited in the country of manufacture.

"Second—To prohibit the use of deleterious adulterants.

"Third—When adulterants are used to cheapen, which results in deceiving the purchaser, the law will go as far as possible to compel the manufacturer and dealer to mark the package for what it actually is."

MR. ROOT IN A WILL CONTEST.

Secretary of War Examines a Witness in the Kennedy Case.

The Rachel Lenox Kennedy will contest was reopened yesterday before Surrogate Varnum to hear further testimony from James S. Van Cleaf of Poughkeepsie, who drew up the missing will. Miss Kennedy's fortune is estimated at $1,000,000.

The proponents of the will are represented by John E. Parsons, and Secretary of War Elihu Root heads the counsel on the other side. Secretary Root came on from Washington to examine Mr. Van Cleaf.

The witness testified as to the disappearance of two boxes from Miss Kennedy's house the day of the funeral. Mr. Root endeavored to learn something about the lost boxes, but could not get much information. The witness said a long search had been made for the will, but it has not been found. Mr. Root will make argument in the case this morning.

KINGS COUNTY'S PROSECUTORS.

District Attorney-Elect Clarke Announces Personnel of His Staff.

District Attorney-elect John F. Clarke of Kings County has announced the following appointments as members of his office staff:

First Assistant—Robert W. Elder, Third Ward; second assistant—William C. Courtney, Twentieth Ward; third assistant—Martin W. Littleton, Twenty-third Ward; fourth assistant—Robert H. Roy, Twenty-fifth Ward; fifth assistant—Frank X. McCaffry, Twenty-first Ward; sixth assistant—William Van Wyck, Twenty-third Ward.

The Messrs. Elder, McCaffry, and Van Wyck were assistants to District Attorney Marean. Mr. Van Wyck is a son of ex-Supreme Court Justice Augustus Van Wyck and a nephew of Mayor Van Wyck. Mr. Courtney is a son-in-law of ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin. Mr. Roy was one of Edward M. Shepard's lieutenants in the reform Democracy. He was defeated by a very small plurality by Edward C. Brennan for Assemblyman from the Sixteenth District in the last election.

Answers to Correspondents.

"E. B."—A copy of The Patent Office Gazette may be obtained by applying to the Patent office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

"A DAILY READER."—The new conservatories in Central Park are near the entrance to the Park at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue.

"AMERICAN"—A Bible is not used at the shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, because the building is merely a shelter, and not a permanent home for children, and no services are conducted at which a Bible could be used.

"ENGLISH."—An alien may become a citizen of the United States after five years' residence. The declaration for first papers to the effect that the alien intends to become a citizen may be made any time after arriving in this country, but must be made at least two years before final application for citizenship is made.

"DAILY READER."—The New York Zoological Gardens in Bronx Park may be reached as follows: Take the Third Avenue Elevated to Tremont Avenue, transfer there to the Tremont Avenue surface line, and ride to Southern Boulevard and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street. A walk of five blocks northward from that point will carry you to the southwest corner of Bronx Park.

AMONG THE KENTUCKIANS

Impressions of the Political and Social Life of the People.

SCENES AT THE CAPITOL

Talk with Gov. Bradley, in Which He Complains that His State Has Been Maligned—The Cemetery at Frankfort.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 21.—Two Kentuckians, each representing a great body of citizens of the Blue Grass State, are making such a strife to win the office of Governor of this Commonwealth that they have concentrated public attention upon the State to a degree that it has seldom before enjoyed since it became a member of the Union. To come near to the State and to the executive eminence for which Taylor and Goebel are struggling, through ballot box and courtroom, gives the observer a chance to discover a real Kentucky that may be more impressive than some of her excessive orators have made her, and at the same time less picturesque than she has been represented by idealizing poets and writers of fiction.

The aspirant for the office of Governor of Kentucky certainly is not lured on by any expectation of the enjoyment of luxury in office. Kentucky is said to be a proud State. But it certainly has no pride about bestowing its Governor, its Legislature, or its Court of Appeals in a way befitting a prosperous population of 2,000,000 people.

KENTUCKY'S CAPITOL.

The capital is a beautifully located, straggling little town of something like 10,000 inhabitants. The Kentucky River winds through it, with lofty hills on either hand. It is high enough to feel the good effects of reasonable elevation. Its streets are often amply shaded. Trolleys, telephones, an ample water supply, and pavements of metallic brick that are smoother than the too-prevalent soft-brick sidewalks evince a degree of public spirit.

It is natural to look for a Governor in the Capitol. That building is found here quite near the centre of business. It has a Greek portico that is impressive at a distance, but the building becomes commonplace before the visitor has crossed the somewhat neglected lawn at the back of which it stands. A very little more pride of appearance would have kept it in something like the shape that is preserved at Richmond with a much larger area of ground.

Where the Governor used to have his offices the Court of Appeals is officially housed. In the second story are the cramped Senate and House of Representatives, looking quite as dusty and neglected as do the legislative chambers of some other States between sessions. The Governor has been moved into a rather ugly fragment of what was intended to be a new Capitol. It is a square structure of three or four stories in height, that overtops and dominates the old Capitol in a sort of vulgar hideousness all its own.

Other Governors may have conducted things differently, but if Gov. Bradley has adhered to the customs of his predecessors in office they and he are alike democratic in habit, although different in political affiliation. The Governor has a room perhaps fifteen feet square for his office. Desks, chairs, book shelves, pictures of former Governors, and a stoneware cuspidor a foot and a half at least in diameter appear to clutter and litter instead of furnishing it.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONALITY.

The Chief Executive is easily approached through an unquestionably untidy anteroom that is also an office for executive clerks. The Governor, formerly a man of full habit as well as full beard, has become a smooth-faced man, somewhat resembling the President, with a little added flesh. He has the common Kentucky habit, too, of affability, a habit to strike the stranger at once as not exaggerated by historians or novelists. He talks freely about the State, its history, its men of prominence, its resources, its peculiarities, its educational undertakings—about everything, in fact, except the pending contest for Governor. At that point he stops.

Partisan inclination would lead him to defend the course of Gen. W. S. Taylor, the candidate of his party and of many Democratic allies who denounce "Goebelism" and its candidate. His sense of official propriety closes his mouth in the presence of a newspaper correspondent.

"Kentucky," said Gov. Bradley in the course of his conversation, "has suffered as well as benefited through the press of this country. Writers of fiction that was fascinating to general readers, but misleading in the impressions it has given, have supplied types of men of which you may search in vain for real examples. Writers of lurid paragraphs, who send away their effusions only upon cause of disorder, have supplied to the Northern press columns of exaggeration and falsehood, and have neglected the less sensational fields of development and progress. In my estimation, this sort of thing ought to be prohibited by law. If two rough fellows fight in a saloon in the mining or lumber camps, and one kills the other, it is dwelt upon as an indication of prevailing Kentucky lawlessness. It is an outrage upon the State.

BRADLEY ON FEUDS.

"We have rough men here as they have rough men in Illinois or in New York, and yet I believe that murder is less frequent here than it is in some other States.

"Yes, I anticipated a reference to the famous Kentucky feuds. No man in Kentucky can regret more keenly than I do the continuance of those disorders. But those troubles have occurred in sections of the country in which property is safe without lock and key, where women and children are absolutely secure from harm, and among a peaceful, shrewd, hospitable, and proud population that produces men of strong characteristics, occasionally men of rare and high qualities, people who live frugally and get along without many of the conveniences that the dwellers in towns regard as indispensable.

"The feuds are not as frequent as formerly, and they will be outgrown. We have diminished disorder in the State in recent years by law, and I am not hopeless of a complete cure of this feud business by stricter enforcement of our laws."

SUSPICIONS OF FRAUD.

The Governor of Kentucky is paid the modest salary of $5,000. His term is for four years, so that he may expect to last out the biennial sessions of the Legislature, each of sixty days' limit of duration by law. As a matter of fact, the necessities of the State have brought Gov. Bradley and the Legislature together, or rather into collision, about once a year, and in the 1898 session it passed the Goebel election law over his veto. While he does not talk publicly about the situation, he is deeply interested. I heard repeated his proposition that it was incredible that the division of the Democratic party, the most profound in history, and the tacit alliance against Goebel, stronger than that of 1896, could result in a decreased vote at the polls, and a Democratic victory, except upon the presumption of fraud to produce such a result.

There is a desire in Kentucky that the State shall have a new Capitol. It is not new. It is not strong enough now to be made an issue while the question is being settled as to whether the State is to remain Democratic or to be held by the Republicans, or a combination of Republicans and dissatisfied Democrats. And that is very well; for the State can makeshift to get along with a shabby Capitol and executive offices for several years while it devotes time and money to the erection of a monument that will be more enduring, honorable, and creditable to the people than would be the most magnificent of State houses.

THE BOONE MONUMENT.

The most interesting monument in Frankfort is one raised to the memory of a Pennsylvanian, who died in Missouri. It stands in the cemetery on the edge of the lofty bluff across the Kentucky River, at a point from which can be seen the capital city, its streets marked with the fringes of many trees, the river that winds through the city and sweeps away in a long reach below it, and the surrounding mountains walling the whole picture. It is dedicated to the memory of Daniel Boone and Rebecca Boone, his wife, but the inscriptions are simply those two names upon opposite sides of a structure square at the base and rising in slightly diminishing proportions to a height of about fifteen feet.

Originally, in about 1848, it presented on each of four panels sculptures in relief representing scenes in the life of Boone and of his wife. But there have been vandals in Kentucky. Not one figure has escaped their ravages. Boone fighting an Indian with a tomahawk in his right hand and a clubbed rifle in his left, has lost tomahawk and right arm. The left arm of the Indian has been similarly amputated. The faces of both combatants have been completely sliced off. In another panel Boone's head is missing. The cow that Rebecca Boone is represented as milking has been deprived of its horns. Even the names of the honored dead have been chipped away. Relic hunters have also chipped the edges of the pedestal, and the latest vandal left his name in large characters and a very bad hand upon one of the panels reserved for inscriptions that have never been carved.

KENTUCKY'S HONORED DEAD.

The Boone monument stands in a section of a circle that is fenced off from the rest of the cemetery by a line of trees rising behind a wall of rock and a screen of canebrake. It is supposed to be typical of the barrier of primeval forest that Boone penetrated when he came as a pioneer to Kentucky and founded his home some forty miles from this point on the Kentucky River.

Beyond the inclosure is the fine State monument erected to the memory of the Kentucky officers who served and many of whom fell in Mexico, most of them at Buena Vista. The monument is of marble, capped with a female figure bearing aloft the wreaths of victory and mourning. As this figure stands among grouped standards, hovering with partly extended wings over the semicircles of tombs below, it is not unlike a section out of the top of the Dewey Arch, although it was designed and raised forty years before the Manila victory.

Separate tombs for the officers are arranged in formal order about the base of the central monument. They are uniform in design, marble boxes about three feet in height, four in width, and eight in length, covered with marble slabs, upon which are carved a sword and scabbard crossed, a wreath above them, and an inscription. One of these tombs is to the memory of O'Hara, the poet, who lived until 1867. Another is sacred to Henry Clay, Jr., who fell at Buena Vista. One of the most conspicuous monuments in this very interesting collection of historic dead is that to Richard Malcolm Johnston, erected by the State in appreciation of the sturdy Kentuckian whose strong face in high relief is carved upon one of the panels.

Somehow these famous Kentucky dead seem a long way off from some of the living Kentuckians who are struggling for possession of the Governorship. If I am correctly advised, the distance between the dead statesmen and the living politicians of Kentucky is not greater than that between the gentility of Frankfort and the Senators and Representatives sent here to make Kentucky's laws, for it is represented that the good people of this city have as little in common with successive Legislatures as do the good people of Albany with the Legislatures of New York. One will find as strong a sentiment in Frankfort, judged by its character, in favor of the transfer of the capital to Louisville or Lexington, as in the Supreme Court of Appeals, but not pressed for the same reasons. E. G. D.

Lived Nearly 106 Years.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Miss Eliza Works, known as the oldest resident of Monroe County, died at her home in Henrietta yesterday afternoon, aged 105 years 10 months and 13 days. She came from New England stock, was born in Westmoreland, N. H., Jan. 8, 1794, and was the youngest of seven children.

Died at Age of 103 Years.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Benjamin Finch of the town of Lexington, who has just died at the age of 103 years, was the oldest resident of Greene County.

Col. Burks Stricken with Paralysis.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Col. Richard H. Burks, formerly of Lynchburg, Va., and a distinguished cavalry officer in the Confederacy, was stricken with paralysis here to-day and his death is expected at any time. He is about seventy-five years of age.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macys

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both Sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Decorated Dinner Sets.

Leaving out the attractions of our low prices, we offer the results of other advantages and facilities that united competition cannot match. It's an absolutely perfect china stock we ask you to consider.

Dinner Sets, effective underglazed decoration, as low as $6.87.
Dinner Sets, graceful floral patterns, pretty shapes, as low as $7.87.
Dinner Sets, fine old English decorations, as low as $9.87.
Dinner Sets, Carlsbad China, decorated and gilt, as low as $13.87.
Dinner Sets, decorated Limoges China with gold, as low as $16.83.
Dinner Sets, Haviland's, decorations and gilt, as low as $19.83.

Our variety of finer, richer qualities is correspondingly complete and attractive. A greater range of styles to choose from cannot be found beneath any roof in America, and impartial comparisons justify the statement that our prices are 25 to 33 per cent. lower than the closest competition.

English Dinner Sets.

Decorated English Dinner Sets—reproductions of patterns that were popular a century ago, and are still popular. The simple mention of the makers' names, the styles and the Macy prices is all that's needed to bring you to them.

Old Hall—Jenny Lind, $11.23.
Brownfield's—Old Grecian, $13.89.
Wedgwood's—Gladys, $16.66.
Bridgwood's—Derby style, $18.87.
Minton's—Blue Delft, $19.87.
Cauldron—Byzantium, $19.89.

It is worth bearing in mind that we have about thirty odd patterns, which we sell by the set, or by single pieces. The latter plan enables you to make up sets to suit your particular requirements, and at the same time you'll always find it easy to replace articles that get broken.

Gold Glass.

We have every modern facility for decorating glass with heraldics, crests, monograms, mottoes and escutcheons in gold and colors. The work is finished promptly and the prices are the lowest known.

Goblets, per dozen, $2.97.
Champagnes, per dozen, $1.97.
Claret Glasses, per dozen, $2.37.
Wine Glasses, per dozen, $1.97.
Cordial Glasses, per dozen, $1.73.
Punch Cups, per dozen, $2.46.

Of course we show richer qualities at rates correspondingly cheap. Take Goblets, for instance; they are here up to $84 66 per dozen

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W. C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

ARMA VIRUMQUE.

It is lucky that the American people are not acutely sensitive to the criticisms of foreigners. If they were mindful of the opinions of what Justice STANLEY MATTHEWS called "abroad," many of them would crimson with shame and humiliation at the spectacle offered to the eyes and the mirth of the world by our present and our recent attitude toward Admiral DEWEY. Less than two months ago millions of Americans joined with pride and exultation in a welcome to the victorious Admiral that transcended in splendor, picturesqueness, and mere crowds and noise the triumphs of the heroes of Rome and of Britain, two nations that have done some notable things in the way of welcoming their returning warriors. To-day our hero, descended from his lofty pedestal and become simply a man, is undergoing a storm of criticism that has extorted from him a cry of pain and mortification.

For the great Captain who so gloriously won the battle of Manila we could not do too much, nor could we sound his praise too loudly. For the man who in a moment of possible forgetfulness made a disposition of the people's gift which the people failed to understand, or at any rate did not like, we are scarcely more considerate than we should be of any casual John Doe or Richard Roe who had chanced to incur the public displeasure.

It is too bad. For our own sake and for DEWEY'S sake it is too bad, not merely because it makes us appear ridiculous in the eyes of foreigners, but because these alternating currents of emotion, this most abrupt substitution of the cold shoulder for the warm heart, argue a want of steadiness in our make-up, a lamentable volatility that we have hitherto been accustomed to impute to the excitable Gaul.

Is it not probable that the American people after their sober second thought, when their candor and natural fairmindedness have come to correct the errors of a hasty judgment, will decline to permit their earlier, finer, and juster estimate of DEWEY to be overclouded by opinions they may have formed or expressed about so prosaic and comparatively trivial a matter as the transfer of his house to his wife? But, say the critics, the house was a gift of the people; he ought not to have deeded away what was intended for himself alone as the token of a people's admiration. Yes, but even if we admit that he made a mistake, is not an error of judgment about such a matter a pretty small thing to set over against the faultless judgment and splendid courage and professional capacity that made this man the hero of Manila?

Read Admiral DEWEY'S statement about the transfer of the house and the criticisms made upon his action. It is pathetic. We think it ought to touch the hearts of even his swiftest and least sparing critics. It is a cry of pain and resentment extorted from his heart by what he knows to be a severe judgment and feels to be an unjust one. There are fresh indiscretions in the statement, but who could be watchful of his tongue when the storm so raged within him? A generous public can and will pardon much in a man who speaks under such deep mortification. A generous and just public, too, will gladly let the matter drop, dismiss it absolutely from its mind, and restore our Admiral to his well-earned place in its esteem.

Let us have some sense of perspective in our public judgments. It is a little too absurd to let a transaction accomplished in the dingy office of a Register of Deeds obscure even for a moment the historic glories of that May Day victory in Manila Bay, a fitting theatre for stirring actions with all the world for spectators. The arms, the achievements of DEWEY are worthy of our song and always will be. Let us not allow an action of the man, natural enough and in itself not in the least blameworthy, to diminish for a single day the public admiration for him we so lately honored with a National welcome.

EXPANSION VS. PROTECTION.

Old readers of The Tribune must have rubbed their eyes yesterday morning and wondered whether it was really The Tribune they were reading when they came upon the report of the remarks of its editor at the Chamber of Commerce dinner the evening before. That the President of the United States, being also the sponsor of the "McKinley bill," should have made a speech at the Export Exhibition, at Philadelphia, of all places in the world, without "viewing with apprehension and alarm" such an exposition of the ability of manufacturers of this country to compete on equal terms in the markets of the world was already startling enough to readers brought up on the protectionist milk with which The Tribune has for half a century been flowing. But then, there was the chance that the President did not quite appreciate what he was doing. It is to be feared that no such excuse is possible for the editor of The Tribune when he sings the praises of "the open door." Hear him:

"Where a certain country plants a colony," said a European statesman once in a moment of unguarded candor, "you may as well mark that region off the commercial map of the world. It no longer exists." No man ever said that of an English or a German or an American colony, and it is to the interest of all three of us that no nation shall be able to mark the Farther East off the commercial map of the world. * * * We have pledged the open door in the Philippines to Spain by a document which is now the supreme law of the land as well as the Constitution, and what we give to Spain we shall not refuse to the most favored nations. The Philippines then are, through our possession, added to the commercial map of the world, and I venture to think that in the century that is dawning they will fill a large space upon it.

Does any one in this company of great merchants ask what good our trade with them will be to us, if they are open to everybody? Let me answer by asking what good our trade to Great Britain is to us? It is open to everybody. Or our trade with France, or with Germany? Does any one believe that, with the political control of the Pacific Ocean in our hands, we must still be such feeble competitors in Eastern markets that we cannot command trade? I have not thus rated the enterprise or the ability of my countrymen.

These are sentiments which it is the thoughtful patriot who reads The Tribune who will "view with apprehension and alarm." What becomes of all the cherished watchwords with which that journal has been for half a century filling the minds of its pupils? Have they not all had drummed into them, until it has become a fixed and seems to be an innate idea that the American consumer shall and should cheerfully pay more for what he needs than the foreigner, so as to preserve American labor from a competition which it cannot sustain with "the pauper labor of Europe"? If we can sustain such a competition in the Far East, the thoughtful patriot will reflect, much more can we sustain it here at home. If it be to rate meanly "the enterprise or the ability of my countrymen" to pretend that all they need in China and the Philippines is a fair field and no favor, much more is it to rate these qualities meanly to pretend that they cannot compete successfully with the foreigner in the home market.

We have no wish to make too much of the inconsistency of the former apostles of protection in coming over to the position of the former apostles of free trade. The two positions are no doubt inconsistent, and nobody who occupies them both has made any effort to reconcile them. Far from us be it to suggest that the readers of The Tribune cannot be revolted by the presentation to them of two irreconcilable and diametrically opposite doctrines, so long as both of them are labeled, by the same labeler, "good Republican doctrine." It is simply the fact that Expansion and Protection do not go together, and that it is the height of impudence for us to be demanding "the open door" of the foreigner who has obtained a "sphere of influence" in the Far East, the while we are slamming the door in his face here at home. The present tariff is the most violent slamming of the door in his face which we have yet executed. One can imagine the feelings of a French or a German manufacturer upon learning that the nation which has passed an anti-revenue tariff expressly to prevent him from doing any business with it has yet had the face to ask his Government to open the "sphere of influence" it has acquired for his exclusive benefit to its own manufacturers and merchants on equal terms with him. His comments upon such an effort, which nevertheless our State Department actually gives out that it is making, would be apt not to be couched in diplomatic language.

But the fact underlying all this confusion is nevertheless clear and gratifying. It is that the United States has outgrown protection and that that fact is recognized by the leaders of the Republican Party. And this although the present Republican President was nominated upon the issue of protection, and tried his utmost to be elected upon it, until it was superseded by a much more surely winning issue, forced upon him by the insanity of the opposition. How the Republican pundits reconcile their irreconcilable positions is their business and not ours. They may say, if they choose, that Protection has had its perfect work, and that we are walking and running more swiftly now because for so long they kept us in swaddling clothes. The mundane fact is that the enterprise and ability of which Mr. REID thinks so highly had become impatient of the swaddling clothes. They would have become so if we had never had any war with Spain and never acquired the "American colonies," of the free trade conditions of which he speaks with so comical a pride. The manufacturers had already become restive under their protection before the war with Spain began. What was very much to the practical purpose, they had begun to show a marked indisposition to contribute money, in the form of campaign funds, for a continuance or an increase of the protection which confined them to the "home market" they had outgrown. At present it is only the shipbuilders who continue to maintain that the only way to keep them going is by giving them pap in the form of subsidies. They even find advocates for that proposition, although they are protected by the absolute and formal exclusion of the competing product. As a consequence their manufacture languishes and lags far behind all other "manufactures of iron and steel." It is they alone who can be relied upon for contributions to the success of old-fashioned high-tariff Republicanism

Doubtless the Spanish war and the consequent expansion have done a very good turn for the politicians who perceived that there was nothing left for them or their party in continuing to advocate protection in a Nation which had come to perceive that its true interest lay in the direction of free trade. If they had been at all shamefaced about executing a right-about-face from the policies they had all along been advocating, the war would have furnished them with an excellent pretext. To do them justice they do not seem to feel the need of pretexts or to be concerned to justify their consistency. Still, we may take leave to doubt whether it is tasteful for the editor of The Tribune to speak scornfully of those who do not believe that "the enterprise or the ability of my countrymen" can withstand a fair competition in the open market, seeing that his newspaper has been for half a century engaged in trying to propagate that disbelief.

WARNED IN TIME.

The nature of the rumored State Constabulary bill is sufficiently understood to permit its being described as a measure to legislate the political control of New York City into the hands of the party dominant at Albany.

For various reasons, only one of them being that its purpose is so manifest, the effect of the bill would more probably be to legislate the control of New York State into the hands of the party now dominant in New York City.

There is such a thing as undertaking to do too much with power in politics.—The Sun.

Faithful are the wounds of a friend. Never did a friend inflict a wound with surer judgment or in more justifying circumstances than our neighbor The Sun when, in sorrow, of course, but with sufficient impact, it brought its admonishing bludgeon down upon the heedless head of THOMAS C. PLATT, the Republican boss and engineer of the State Constabulary bill.

The Sun's analysis of the bill is correct. It is properly described as a bill to lodge the political control of this city in the hands of the Republican Party, now dominant at Albany. The prophecy that its effect would be to give the power at Albany into the hands of the Democratic Party is equally sagacious and safe. We do not think there can be any doubt about that, for the voters of every city in the State would be incensed by the enactment of a law that reduced them all to the condition of satrapies, ruled by minions of the Grand Caliph at Albany.

From some surface indications it is inferred that Gov. ROOSEVELT disagrees with Mr. PLATT about the Constabulary bill. It is to his credit if he has changed his mind about this insolent measure. It is also to his interest. What business has a man with political ambitions and with friends who encourage them to kill himself off untimely in his own State?

BRYAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

Animated nature affords numerous examples of audacious courage. The peccary, a funny little pig of a beast, will fearlessly charge a rushing locomotive. Cats are said to look upon kings, and female poets annually send great quantities of verse to the editors of magazines. W. J. BRYAN'S announcement that he is about to undertake a Winter campaign in the New England States, organizing Democratic clubs and stirring up "the latent spirit of the Democrats in that region," promises a new and interesting example of daring. We expressed the opinion the other day that New England was a rather unpromising part of the enemy's country for the labors of Mr. BRYAN. Still, an impartial world will be curious to know what appeals and arguments he has kept in reserve for the New Englanders.

We suppose any person whose opinions of American politics were worth anything would say at once that five of the six New England States are quite beyond BRYAN'S reach. Since the greenback disturbance twenty years ago Maine has been securely Republican. New Hampshire elected her last Democratic Governor nearly thirty years ago. In Vermont, the Republican Gibraltar, Democrats are so scarce that President CLEVELAND had some difficulty in finding enough of them to fill the Federal offices. The lamented RUSSELL was the only Democrat who has carried Massachusetts since the days of GASTON and B. F. BUTLER, who was not a Democrat. Rhode Island long ago got over the habit of being a doubtful State. There remains Connecticut, which Mr. CLEVELAND easily carried, and where Democracy is by no means extinct. There are a good many silver Democrats in Connecticut, but the State Convention last year adopted a sound-money resolution. Admitting that Mr. BRYAN might arouse enough of the "latent spirit" of the party there to get a serviceable delegation sent to the National Convention, what possible chance is there that he would make converts in sufficient numbers to carry the State at the November election?

The most that can be said about that State is that while a long succession of the most powerful miracles would be required to give Vermont to BRYAN, three or four might swing Connecticut over. Speaking the language of practical politics, both States are absolutely impossible for him, and impossibility has no degrees. He might practice his awakening art as well in one as in the other. Yet anybody would say he was a fool to waste any time in Vermont.

We suppose no Democrat is so strong to-day before the voters of New England as RICHARD OLNEY. Yet the moral degradation of the party under the management of its present Populist leaders has been so great, and the confidence of the people has been so far forfeited since the poison of Bryanism drove it mad, that even Mr. OLNEY, receiving, as he would, many Republican votes and the solid support of his own party, would be considered extremely fortunate if he won the Electoral votes of Connecticut. The probability is, of course, that Mr. McKINLEY would carry every New England State against any Democrat. As for W. J. BRYAN, whose doctrines are abhorred in every part of New England, and who is regarded as "unsteady and unsafe" by a great majority of the people there, his strength is so slight that his Winter campaign in that part of the country will awaken mirth and wonder in about equal measure.

Then why does he visit New England, that hopeless country of the enemy? It must be either to make sure of Bryan delegations to the nominating convention, or in the hope of winning votes that will add one or more of those six States to his "column." If he is after delegates, this hunt in New England indicates a suspected weakness in the West and South. None of Mr. BRYAN'S "enemies" had supposed he was short of delegates. Pretty much everything in the Union was conceded to him without a contest, except, perhaps, New York. But if it is Electoral votes, actual States, that he seeks in New England, is not this Winter campaign another and startling proof that BRYAN is a man utterly destitute of political judgment, a light-headed visionary, tipsy with fatuous ambition, who is dancing through the land at the head of a pack of greater fools than himself?

If Mr. McKINLEY should insist on making a thorough personal campaign in Texas, sober-minded Republicans would insist that a commission de lunatico pass upon his case before they were asked to renominate him. The present leaders of the Democratic Party probably look upon BRYAN'S proposed New England escapade as a proof of his courage and his smartness.

M. DEROULEDE'S SENTENCE.

Although M. DEROULEDE was sentenced on Saturday to three years' imprisonment by the Senatorial High Court of France, this fact has nothing to do with the indictment which brought him before the court. It was simply a side issue, made possible by an idiosyncrasy of French jurisprudence, which suffers an obnoxious defendant to be summarily dealt with while his trial is going on. M. DEROULEDE, the leader of the so-called "Patriotic League," made a speech in the course of his examination that was found to be a violation of the law of 1881 which punishes persons who publicly insult the President of the republic. M. DEROULEDE refused to retract his words, and sentence was at once pronounced upon him. That was all.

This incident is worthy of note because we have no similar provision of law in this country. Here a prisoner, should his emotions so incline him, may say all sorts of uncomplimentary things about the President of the United States or any one else, and he is in no danger of having a sentence injected in the proceedings as punishment for his vociferations. Usually his counsel is simply requested to keep the man quiet, and the counsel, appreciating the delicacy of the situation, complies to the best of his ability. We are not disposed to envy France her "law of 1881." Still less do we desire to underrate its conveniences. Doubtless had we as many Déroulèdes to deal with as France has had, the necessity for such a law would become obvious. Fortunately we have not.

In the meantime the conspiracy trial goes merrily on. The evidence that M. DEROULEDE attempted to incite a French General to a coup d'état is overwhelming. As to GUERIN, everybody in Paris last Summer who was at all curious has abundant evidence to offer that for more than a month the leader of the anti-Juifs indulged in armed rebellion against the Government. There is scarcely a doubt that these gentlemen and their more conspicuous followers are destined to Saint Lazare. It is equally evident that the attempt of the Government to connect their machinations with the Royalists will fail. This need not cause deep regret, however. To quote an able Parisian journalist, the Royalist Party in France to-day is "fruit sec." It fell from the tree after it had ripened, but too late to be stored away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Such a display of mingled amiability and wisdom as the President of the Park Board has made in the matter of admitting automobiles to Central Park is worthy of commendation none the less hearty because something of astonishment must be expressed in connection with it. Mr. CLAUSEN'S first position was utterly wrong, and he defended it for a while by arguments that had no relation with logic or fact. He was immediately assailed with all sorts of weapons that were most convenient, but those who wielded them, it can now be confessed, had hardly a hope of immediate victory, and were prepared for a long and expensive contest with official obstinacy. Mr. CLAUSEN has preferred to anticipate the inevitable. Instead of waiting for compulsion from the courts and the public, he went out and investigated for himself. The search for light was successful, as it usually is, and now the President of the Park Board has taken a stand on the automobile question that is in every way reasonable. With competent guidance, he says, the new carriages have a right to the use of all public highways, and he has set about the establishment of regulations under which such competence can be determined and maintained. That is eminently proper, and no fair-minded automobile owner will complain if, for a time, at least, the rules adopted verge toward extreme strictness. The horse must adapt himself to the new conditions, of course, but that is not to say that he should be at once and utterly ignored.

—Anybody who is worrying over the possible consequences of having spoken otherwise than in tones of hushed respect about "Americans of Royal Descent," a book held by its author—and several other people, it is said—to be of great interest and value, can now relax his or her anxiety. There is no danger, it seems, in jeering openly either at the volume itself or at those who found claims to social superiority on the genealogies it contains. For Judge McPHERSON of the United States Circuit Court has just decided at Philadelphia that Mrs. JOHN KING VAN RENSSELAER did not exceed the bounds of permissible criticism when she more than hinted that the book was untrustworthy and plainly declared that the glory it attempted to give was incompatible with self-respect. A suit was instituted by the grieved manufacturer of lineages as soon as he heard that his book had been thus cruelly attacked, and the result of the action has been most impatiently awaited by the peculiar individuals to whose vanity he had ministered. In an opinion delightfully solemn and elaborate, Judge McPHERSON goes over the whole case and pronounces the complaint groundless. Of Mrs. VAN RENSSELAER'S assertion that "the book quotes no authorities for the statements it contains," he says that it is within the ordinary scope of literary criticism and not actionable, even if untrue. Her graver charge that "In almost all cases the descendants are proved to be illegitimate," he parallels with the author's admission that some of them are, and declares that the difference is too narrow to serve as the basis of a libel suit. As these were the only points of even apparent importance in the complaint, the Judge orders judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer. So closes this truly momentous controversy. Whoever chooses can still turn with reverent hand the pages of "Americans of Royal Descent" and believe the tales, both sinister and dexter, therein set forth, but whoever doesn't choose to do either, can be humorous or contemptuous as inclination dictates. And that's always a comfort.

—Sarcasm is familiar enough as a factor in theological discussion, but it has rarely been employed of late years with quite so obvious an appreciation of, and delight in, its irritating potentialities as in a letter sent by Dr. R. HEBER NEWTON to Church Defense, the little monthly conducted with much seriousness of intention by the opponents of Dr. BRIGGS. To this paper Dr. NEWTON wrote, inclosing the price of an annual subscription and explaining with cruel humor why he did so. Church Defense, he said, "interests me greatly and amuses me highly." Then, after asserting its superiority to all comic papers except one, he continued as follows: "I must thank you very heartily for the magnificent work you are doing in behalf of liberalism in our Church. No finer support of our movement can be given than in such a reductio ad absurdum of the argument against it. It is a delicate and difficult task to which you have set yourself, under the guise of attacking liberalism to strengthen it after this fashion. You are succeeding admirably." The letter concludes with a reference in similar tone to the Bishop of Western New York. The editor of Church Defense prints the doctor's communication, and in commenting on it tries to use the same weapon. He rejoices in the receipt of the money, is grateful for the condescension shown by Dr. NEWTON in paying any attention at all to the little paper, and thanks him effusively "for telling us in such a delicate way what we never suspected, that his position, words, and acts are 'irony'; that he is to be understood generally as meaning the opposite of what he seems to be." If an outsider could properly express an opinion on the merits of this controversy, it would be—but there, of course an outsider can't.

—Advice which the enemies of Admiral SCHLEY would do well to heed is offered by The Army and Navy Journal. Now as in the past that paper refuses to embroil itself in the unfortunate quarrel regarding the victory at Santiago, but it is willing to recognize facts, and it earnestly begs the friends of the navy, in and out of the service, to do the same thing. "Whenever," it says, "the battle of Santiago is referred to before a popular audience it is SCHLEY who gets the applause. What profit is there in ignoring this fact and putting the navy in antagonism to a pronounced public sentiment, a sentiment that is certain to be reflected in Congress?" Attacks upon Admiral SCHLEY, the writer adds, "are a serious mistake. They only tend to create a public sentiment against the navy, which will make itself manifest when Congress meets, to the discredit and disadvantage of the service." Of course the Admiral's foes assume that the public has reached a wrong decision, and practically deny the public's right to say a word on the subject, but still they might use a little common sense and not treat a great force as though it did not exist. There is no doubt at all as to where the people stand. They are not necessarily right, but it will take something more than the repetition of statements already shown to be ineffectual to make them change their views.

GENERAL NOTES.

The new Legislature of Massachusetts will have nine Democrats in the Senate and seventy in the House of Representatives—more Democrats than have been in any Legislature of the State since 1886.

* * *

An aged Boston man, reported in a Boston newspaper, says that in the old times they had few holidays—"Thanksgiving and Fast Day," he said, "were the only holidays we knew." The old man should think it over again and try to recall at least the Fourth of July.

* * *

State Mine Inspector Quinby of Missouri says that the three leading zink-producing counties of his State, Jasper, Newton, and Lawrence, showed for the year ended June 30 last an increase in the total output of zink of considerably over 100 per cent. as compared with the preceding year. The total value was $5,948,130.

* * *

The Bourne mills, in Tiverton, R. I., are to add to their plant the biggest weaving mill under one roof in the country, the people having voted to exempt such a building from taxation for ten years. The building will be 312 by 362 feet, and will contain 2,000 looms. The concern has had a profit-sharing plan with its operatives for ten years past.

* * *

A conference of Alabama Populists is to be held in Birmingham Nov. 24. Opponents of Gov. Johnston say that the object is to advise the members of the party to go into the Democratic primaries, and they see in it only an effort by the wily Governor to strengthen himself by placing the party in such a position that he can use it for his own purposes.

* * *

Secretary of State Power of Mississippi contradicts with some asperity the public assertion that his State promised $60 bounty to each of the Chicago men who enlisted in his State's regiment for service in the Spanish war, thus enabling it to fill its quota. He says that the State offered no such bounty, and that there is no law of Mississippi, ancient or modern, that offers a bounty of any sum to those who enlist in her militia or volunteer regiments.

* * *

A suit for damages brought by Charles W. Rugg against the Boston and Maine Railroad for personal injuries in a collision was submitted to a jury of nine members in Boston on Thursday. One of the twelve jurors had died of heart disease after the evidence was all in, but before the arguments, another was released to attend the funeral of a relative, and a third had been dismissed before any evidence was taken because it was discovered that he was a stockholder in the defendant corporation. The nine gave the plaintiff a verdict for $30,000.

REBUILD "OLD IRONSIDES."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Secretary of the Navy wisely recommends the expenditure of millions for new ships, and all indications promise the approval of Congress and the people. It is of greater importance, however, to also insure the continuance and development of "the man behind the gun" by preserving for his education and inspiration trophies and records of men and ships, from John Paul Jones and Decatur to Farragut and Dewey; from the Bon Homme Richard and the Constitution to the Hartford and the Oregon—characteristic of the American Navy.

The Constitution, "Old Ironsides," restored to her original condition and preserved at Washington, D. C., as the National Naval Museum would make a matchless memorial and receptacle for our glorious naval history.

In the effort to accomplish the preservation of "Old Ironsides" as the National Naval Museum, not one whole-hearted, disinterested objection has been raised, but from all over America, navy men and patriotic people, from school children up to the press, hail the suggestion and expect the coming Congress to enact the law which two generations have urged and all coming generations will applaud.

There is no financial or patriotic reason why "Old Ironsides" should not be ordered rebuilt and installed at Washington as the National Naval Museum by this Congress as a tribute to the matchless American Navy, man and ship.

An American may have been born anywhere, but having chosen American citizenship he became a part of the vitality which is making civilization and manhood, and the American Navy is his greatest protection. The Nation should rebuild "Old Ironsides."

JOHN WINFIELD SCOTT.

New York, Nov. 20, 1899.

OUR RIGID CURRENCY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letter of Mr. Theodore Gilman in your issue of the 12th inst. I have also read with interest your editorial reply, from which I gather that you invite intelligent discussion of the broad question, "The remedy for the evils and defects of our rigid currency." I shall confine my remarks to this subject.

I accept and cordially respect the dictum of Mr. Webster, quoted by Mr. Gilman, that "the whole control over the standard of value and medium of payments is vested in the General Government," the truth of which finds its solid foundation in that clause of the Constitution which authorizes it "to coin money and regulate the value thereof."

I also respect the comments of Mr. Gilman on Mr. Webster's opinion up to the point where he suggests the giving to one Clearing House in each State the power to issue a Clearing House currency on approved collateral, &c. I am not prepared to say this is not a good suggestion. And, although I see objections and possible dangers, I shall not discuss them now, but rather ask the attention of my readers to another proposition.

It is the experience of our business men that there are times when the movement of our vast crops, and the output of mines, factories, &c., require a larger circulating currency fund than is required normally for our commercial exchanges, and that this occurs with more or less strain on our banks and our people annually between August and December. The banks lend all the law will permit. They do all in their power, with the natural result—a contraction of loans, and an equally natural outcry for a more elastic currency.

Now here is a fact. The banks of the City of New York, according to the report of the New York Clearing House of the 11th of November, held in their vaults $137,000,000 of specie, mostly gold.

Let me ask this question: If the banks of New York, in the aggregate, could have deposited, say, $50,000,000, more or less, out of this $137,000,000 in gold in the Sub-Treasury as collateral security for a loan of, say, $50,000,000 of greenbacks, would not that measure have given the financial relief needed? And without danger or loss to the Government or the banks, and saved the people from the excessive rates of interest they are now obliged to pay?

The whole of the $137,000,000 now in the bank vaults is of no more value, for the time being, than so much dead horse. It is a profitless load for the banks to carry and it cripples the customers of the banks, who support the banks. If the banks should deposit $50,000,000 as collateral in the United States Treasury, it is not only a sound security for the Treasury, but is all the time a solid asset of the banks, and the greenbacks borrowed and loaned by the banks would provide what Mr. Gilman wants—the facilities sufficient to transact the legitimate commerce of the country.

Of course it will be said in reply, "You do not thereby lessen the bank's duty to its reserved fund." Well, I see that. What I propose here is an increase of the currency to meet the demand for the exchanges of the country by the United States Treasury on a sound and safe basis. It will continue to be incumbent on the banks to use this accommodation fund judiciously by making safe, and discouraging speculative, loans; but this is always their duty. The Treasury loan of greenback currency is safe any way, and the elasticity of the currency is secured in what seems to this writer a better way than by buying United States bonds at 12 per cent. premium—which premium could be saved to our people in five or seven years—or in giving the power to forty or fifty Clearing Houses to create a currency of their own.

An alternative to the foregoing would be for the United States Treasury to accept United States bonds instead of gold as collateral for such loans, in either case the loans to be liquidated on the return of the greenbacks.

But again, it may be said, the Government has no authority to make such a loan. This is probably true, and legislation may be necessary, if the suggested relief is practicable, without doubt the power will be granted. We have suffered from this evil for many years. Fortunately it is one of the good qualities of our American people that we do deliver ourselves from our evils. J. P. DROPNARC.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

THE TIPPING HABIT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of Nov. 15 I wrote that the tipping habit originates from intelligent, noble-minded and characteristic people. To substantiate my assertion I wish to show your readers a few comparisons. There is yet one Solomon to be found who can in any manner demonstrate that this "vice" is an imported affair.

A line should be drawn between a swell hotel and Beefsteak John's. Your correspondent who saved two tips on the Turkish bath attendant, and therefore nearly had his skin rubbed off his body in a subsequent bath for being a "miff," should not find fault with the establishment, but with some one else. A Turkish bath is a luxury, and a good rubbing seems well worth a tip, providing, of course, one is not too much "skinned."

Your other correspondent, who wants all hotels and restaurants blacklisted by Dun's and Bradstreet's for underpaying their employes, though he means well, struck against "Camioni." Let us assume that a waiter in a swell hotel is to get $60 a month instead of $25, the present wages. He would not miss his usual tips even then, not because it is a habit, but because the patrons are people of means and of culture, bestowing invariably special rewards, called tips, for attention, politeness, or simple satisfaction of a meal. Proprietors aware of this revenue underpay accordingly.

As to the comparison between a waiter and a salesman, which another of your correspondents makes, a waiter in serving a dinner is physically and intellectually taxed to the utmost. He therefore more deserves a tip than a salesman selling an overcoat. Another phase of tipping may be ascribed to sentiment. Let there be a dinner party, a wedding, or champagne supper where a man may have his neighbor's wife or his schatz vis-à-vis. He is doubtless in better humor then to tip than when buying dry goods.

It will probably interest your readers to know the customs of the different nationalities in this matter. The Americans, with few exceptions, are as a rule more liberal at home than abroad, and do not distribute tips to undeserving men. The Russians are known to be the most liberal for big tips. The Englishman tips generally, but before doing so invariably turns the coin over before handing it. The Frenchman is the tipper par excellence, even in the smallest resorts, and "miffs" are very scarce.

The Germans and Austrians are about equally matched, general tippers, but the better class, which is very liberal, hands tips to higher authorities over the waiter at his expense. The Spaniards, Italians, and South Americans are remarkably liberal toward waiters and chambermaids. The Danish and Dutch are perhaps the hardest tippers, and but very few are at all generous. The Hebrews as a race are remarkable people for tipping, however poor they may be. Though big tips may not be a factor, they usually tip with an extraordinary willingness.

The above observations may finally lead to conclusions that the tipping habit is a personal and characteristic peculiarity needing no reforms. What's "de use?" A gentleman will always be judged by his actions. DAVID WELTSCH.

New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

CAMERAS IN ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The demand for the free use of cameras in the Zoological Park comes to the Zoological Society in the nature of a surprise. The fact that the Zoological Park has been singled out and made the object of a demand for privileges which are not granted in any similar institution on earth, so far as I am aware, either in a zoological garden, museum, or art gallery, is, to say the least, unexpected.

Every owner of a camera must know perfectly well that in an institution like the Zoological Park, the privilege of making and selling photographs is a privilege of considerable value. The whole question is one relating to the photographing of the animals in the collections. Those who desire beautiful landscapes can photograph at will along the Bronx River, as freely now as heretofore, the most picturesque portions of the Park being outside the inclosure. It is the animals that the owners of cameras wish to photograph, or, in other words, the collections which are furnished by the Zoological Society, and owned by it. If it is ever shown to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee that it is the duty of the society to abandon, without compensation, the privilege of photographing its own collections, the concession now demanded will be made.

The public should know, however, that the Zoological Society has undertaken to do more for the public than has been required of either of the museums or the Botanical Garden. Those institutions are provided with buildings and cases at the expense of the city, and the societies provide only the collections. The Zoological Society, on the other hand, not only furnishes the collections, but also the buildings in which to house them—at least to the extent of an expenditure of $250,000. If the society had had nothing to do but furnish collections, as do the other institutions of this city, the money which it has already expended upon buildings, dens, and cages would have brought as many animals as are to be found in the largest zoological garden in the world, and left $50,000 in the treasury! The animals in the London Zoo are estimated by the society which owns them to have a value of £20,000.

In view of the fact that the New York Zoological Park is expected to contain eventually as fine collections as can be found in other zoological gardens of the first rank, I leave you to judge the magnitude of the burden which the Zoological Society has assumed in agreeing, as it has, to provide all the collections. And this brings us to the matter of resources. No one needs to be told that keeping up the supply of animals in a zoological garden involves an annual expenditure of many thousands of dollars. "The greatest good for the greatest number" demands that our collections should be as large and as fine as it is possible to make them.

In view of the burden which the society has assumed the city has granted to it the right to develop all the privileges which produce revenue, but all the net profits derived therefrom are to be expended in the purchase of animals. The society has counted upon the photographic privilege as one which should yield a considerable annual sum. It has been the society's intention to place on sale a large number of photographs of animals, to reproduce photographs in souvenir albums, and to use them in various ways which will increase the annual membership and the annual income of the organization. To permit the indiscriminate use of cameras in the park, either as a free privilege or on payment of a fee, would totally destroy what has been considered a privilege of considerable value. In the opinion of the undersigned the owners of cameras have no right to expect the privilege which they now demand. There is no more reason why this privilege should be surrendered than that any other revenue-producing privilege which has been granted to the society should be abandoned on demand, and the society should not be criticised for making an effort to provide the largest possible number of fine animals for free exhibition to the people of this city.

The camera question is a question of what will yield the greatest good to the greatest number. It is being carefully considered by the Executive Committee of the society, and if it is decided that a valuable privilege shall be abandoned for the benefit of those who own cameras, the public will be advised of the fact. WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

New York Zoological Park, Nov. 17, 1899.

FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is no doubt that several fraudulent advertisements appear daily in several New York papers. That this cannot easily be prevented is clear, but something should, as far as possible, be done to stop the nefarious traffic.

For instance, a firm seeks agents, expressly stating that outfits are furnished free. When the would-be agents call or answer by mail they find that the free outfit is a fake used as a bait only. Again people will advertise a vacancy in their business simply to advertise that very business. A certain firm used to do that regularly some years ago and 8 o'clock in the morning you would find a large crowd of deceived men outside the place. Employment bureaus advertise places not on their books at all and also cause advertisements to be inserted that apparently are from private parties or institutions.

One cannot easily imagine the amount lost in carfare or stamps by poor people who are by such advertisements induced to spend money they can ill afford to part with. I need not mention the annoyance and chagrin caused by such advertisements.

I would suggest a law punishing all who cause fraudulent advertisements inserted in the newspapers. It is bad enough for a man to be poor and out of work, but it is hideous to be robbed because you are poor. I can hardly believe that any newspaper should prove itself so nefarious that it would cause fraudulent advertisements inserted simply to parade a certain increase in its advertisement columns, and yet I have repeatedly heard it charged. Can anything be done in the matter? W. PETERSEN.

New York, Nov. 21, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Lubricant.

It's love that makes the world go round, but money makes it go round without squeaking.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

His Literary Tastes.

"You don't seem ambitious to keep up with current fiction."

"No; I'm ambitious to keep away from it."—Chicago Record.

No Secrets Between Us.

"As we get older we think less of ourselves."

"That's because we've had time to get thoroughly well acquainted."—Indianapolis Journal.

A Solace and a Necessity.

First Filipino—We must demand an indemnity of the Americans.

Second Filipino—What! even if we don't whip them?

First Filipino—Certainly. Won't we need it worse than if we do whip them?—Judge.

Didn't Laugh with the Rest.

Jones—What were the boys all laughing so heartily over?

Brown—Smith got off one of his jokes.

Jones—Why didn't you laugh with the rest?

Brown—It was on me.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

VICTOR INFELIX.

From The Chicago Record.

The winning football team gazed proud
From out their Pullman heaven;
There were three whole ribs in the crowd,
Five noses leaned uneven,
One leg lay in a plaster shroud,
And the dents in the skulls were seven.

Their sweaters, mud from neck to belt,
No frat pins did adorn;
But breastplates of their rivals' scalps
Were very meetly worn.
The muscles 'neath their blackened eyes
Were swelling like popped corn.

The half back beamed from out his splints,
And rubbed his battered knee;
"Now, by the great St. Eli's ghost,
We've knocked 'em cold!" quoth he.
"They'll tear what hair they've left, I wot,
O'er a score so hard to see!"

The Captain turned his stiffened neck,
And blinked a fishy eye.
"Yea, they're our meat," he mused, and yet
Methought I heard him sigh,
"When that they saw our last touch-down
They wandered off to die."

He sighed again. "And yet," he said,
Less sad of speech than mild,
"They put us up a red-hot game;
Forsooth, it made 'em wild
To see us fall down o'er their score—
I don't think!" and he smiled.

"And yet"—he drooped his muddy head
And hid his war-scarred ears—
"And yet—they scored"—the team rose up,
With bitter taunts and fleers,
But knew 'twas true! They turned away
And wept. (I heard their tears.)

YOUNG CHASES AGUINALDO

Rebel Leader Passes Through Aringay with 200 People.

ON THE ROAD TO ILOCOS

Wheaton Will Go by Transport to Vigan to Cut Off Escape—Country to the East Is Hostile.

MANILA, Nov. 23.—News from the pursuit of Aguinaldo is not expected for a day or two. Yesterday a report reached Gen. Lawton, by courier from Gen. Young, that people knowing the country think that Aguinaldo's destination is Ilocos.

With Gen. Lawton's troops in a position to move toward Bayonbong by every road from the south, and with impenetrable mountains, peopled by unfriendly, semi-savage tribes behind, Bayonbong would be a poor refuge.

It is reported that Gen. Lawton is moving northward from Tayug with infantry to head off Aguinaldo.

Gen. Young has only one troop of cavalry and the Macabees, who originally numbered 300. Aguinaldo is supposed to have two days' start from Aringay.

Gen. Young also reports that Aguinaldo, with a party of 200, including some women and a few carts, passed Aringay, on the coast, between San Fabian and San Fernando, in the Province of Union, on Friday, Nov. 17. The General adds that Aguinaldo probably intended to strike inland through the Benguet Mountains, toward Bayonbong, in the Province of Nueva Vizcaya.

Gen. Young, with cavalry and Macabebes, is pursuing the Filipino leader, part of the American force taking the direction of San Fernando.

In a fight with Aguinaldo's rear guard at Aringay one Macabebe was wounded, and the insurgents retreated. Their loss is unknown.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Gen. Otis today cabled the War Department as follows:

"Manila, Nov. 22.

"Dispatch 21st from Lawton at Tayug reports Young with cavalry and Macabebe scouts at Aringay with advance north to Bauang, near San Fernando, about to move on trail east to Trinidad. Young reports considerable insurgent force moving in that direction; that Aguinaldo in charge seeking to cross over to Bayonbong. Portion of Lawton's troops now being pushed through to Tayug with rations. Battalion Twenty-fourth will join Lawton to-morrow.

"Northing from Wheaton for several days.

"MacArthur operating west of railroad and north of Tarlac. Wire from Tarlac north not working; troops on entire railroad line rationed without difficulty.

"Iloilo reports seven companies Sixth and Twenty-sixth Volunteers, under Dickman, struck insurgents northeast Jaro; casualties, six wounded. Enemy left on field eighteen killed. Dickman captured seven prisoners, four one-pound brass fieldpieces; several thousand rounds ammunition. Eighteenth Infantry yesterday drove insurgents north on Santa Barbara. Hughes with column north and west of Santa Barbara; reports of results not yet received."

The dispatch from Gen. Otis does not yet make it appear that the efforts to capture Aguinaldo and the larger portion of his army will be successful. The intention of Gen. Young to prevent Aguinaldo reaching Bayonbong is evident, but this seems scarcely probable now.

The next move of importance is to be made by Gen. Wheaton, who will go up the coast by transport to Vigan, at the mouth of the Abra River. This will land his forces far to the north of where Aguinaldo is supposed to be, the intention being to cut off his retreat to the north.

From the Military Information Bureau it is learned that east of the route Aguinaldo is taking are mountains inhabited by tribes which are not friendly to Aguinaldo, and would be likely to attack him if he attempted to cross their territory.

The country along the coast is quite well settled. There are several little rivers, making harbors from which it is feared Aguinaldo may escape by boat.

Gen. Young, it is believed, is watching these smaller ports with a part of his force.

Operations are also progressing in the islands south of Luzon, as the last portion of the dispatch indicates.

COURT-MARTIAL IN TARTAR AFFAIR.

It Is Reported in Washington that a Trial Will Be Ordered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—There are serious rumors about the expected developments in the case of the transport Tartar, from which the wife of Capt. L. H. Collins was taken in a dying condition at San Francisco on her arrival. It is reported that the result of the inquiry will be so grave that a court-martial will be ordered to try some person or persons on capital charges. The rumors relate to the existence of a state of things amounting to mutiny on shipboard.

Secretary Root refused to disclose any of the facts ascertained by the first investigation into the affair, and ordered a second inquiry, and it is the result of this inquiry concerning which the reports mentioned are afloat.

HIGHBINDERS IN MANILA.

Chinese Leader Opposes His Consul General's Authority.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Manila is threatened by highbinders, according to mail advices from that place. The Chinese Imperial Consul General has come into conflict with a Chino in Manila named Palanco, a mandarin and the uncrowned King of all the Chinese in the Philippines.

Palanco is a man of great wealth and influence among the Chinese, who look to him rather than to the Consul General, and is antagonizing the latter on the ground that he has no right to exercise any authority over the Chinese, except the Cantonese.

As an aid to his efforts to overcome the Consul General, Palanco is organizing alleged Chinese benevolent societies, which are regarded as nothing more than societies of highbinders.

TROUBLE IN THE SULU ISLANDS.

Sub-Chief Threatens War to Avenge Death of Some of His People.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Latest mail advices from Naila indicate the existence of serious trouble among the Sulu Islanders, growing out of the killing by some of the followers of the Sultan of nine of the adherents of Dato Jakanine, the most powerful and influential sub-Chief of the Archipelago.

The men were fishermen and were killed by the Sultan's soldiers because they resisted the attempt of the latter to seize some fish they had caught. The Chief has sworn to be avenged, and declared that he would commence war upon the Sultan.

From the nature of the letters the residents of Jolo express the fear that the war cannot be prevented.

The President Not to Go to Nashville.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The President has about reached the conclusion that it will be impossible to visit Nashville on Nov. 28 to join in the welcome to the First Tennessee Regiment, which is expected to reach home from Manila that day. He has notified the committee having the matter in charge of the improbability of his coming.

Fresh Meat for Fighters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Celtic has sailed from Cavite for Brisbane, N. S. W., to secure a cargo of fresh meats for the sailors and soldiers in the Philippines.

WHEELER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

The General Says the Withdrawal of the United States Would Lead to Murder and Anarchy.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Gen. Joe Wheeler has written a letter from Santa Rita, Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, to a friend in Huntsville, Ala., in which he gives a history of the islands, and his opinion on whether or not they should be retained by the United States. He is emphatically in favor of this policy, and in his letter gives his reasons as follows:

"The time is passed for the people of the United States to discuss the question of what is to be done with the Philippines. While we have not advanced far into the country, yet the territory controlled by us contains more than a million people. We have given the people to understand that we are here to remain, and very many of them have committed themselves to us. If we were to abandon the country these people who desire American protection will be subject to all kinds of reprisals; their property would be confiscated and many of them would be killed.

"For us to go on and conquer the country and then withdraw our army and abandon the country would make matters worse than to leave it now. We would have induced more people to adhere to us, and therefore would leave more people to become the victims of revenge.

"There is another view: We drove out the Spaniards, who had been the governing power nearly four hundred years. For us to withdraw would leave a condition of anarchy, and foreigners who own property in the country would have certainly a strong moral claim against the United States for their losses.

"There are nearly, if not quite, thirty distinct tribes in the Philippine Islands, and there is very little probability that they would submit to any government inaugurated by the Tagalos, of whom Aguinaldo calls himself the head. Most certainly a government by that class of people would be very unjust, and there would be constant revolts against it. The result would be that the people who have business interests and property would appeal to some strong Government, Germany, for instance, to come with an army and restore order.

"I think the people generally want peace. Of course Aguinaldo and his officers are reluctant to yield their power, and many of their soldiers are pleased with their duties, as for the first time in their lives they have guns, and, with the connivance of the officers, are permitted to rob the people and commit other crimes.

"Under a good Government this country would be one of great wealth, and our connection with it would be of great benefit to the United States.

"The evil features of these islands have been exaggerated to our people. Their extent is so great from north to south and variation of the altitude is such that there is a great variety of climate and variety of productions. Americans will find this an excellent field for their energies and the wealth-producing powers of these islands under American influence will be great."

FILIPINOS LED BY AMERICANS?

Former Soldier Says Dishonorably Discharged Men Become Traitors.

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 22.—Edward S. Chester of this city, formerly a private in Company M, Seventeenth United States Infantry, who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was two months on the firing line, tells a story of the treachery of some American soldiers who, for crimes of one sort or another, have been dishonorably discharged from the army.

He said that many of the Filipino commands are officered by these Americans, the rebel commanders offering large inducements in the way of salary and position to any one who will forsake the American army. He says these traitors are a reckless class, and in a great part to their energy is due the tenacity of the rebellion. He said these American soldiers led the Filipinos in several of the fiercest engagements, and play an important part in keeping alive the spirit of rebellion among the fragments of Aguinaldo's commands.

AN EMISSARY OF THE POPE.

Father McKinnon, Army Chaplain, Will Assist Archbishop of Manila.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—News comes from Manila that Father McKinnon, late of the California Volunteers, who was appointed an army Chaplain and sent out again to Manila with Archbishop Chapelle to assist in pacifying the natives and accustoming them to American methods, went there also by direction of the Pope in an important clerical capacity. About the middle of last month the following cable message was received at Manila and published in the local newspapers there:

"Will leave in a few days, his Holiness appointing me to act as Coadjutor under you. Impressions are false. My letters will precede me and come direct from Rome to you. Archbishop Ireland indorsed the same. President McKinley knows of the present steps now being taken by the hierarchy of the Church."

The message was read by direction of the Archbishop of Manila, to whom it was directed, in the form of an encyclical, and the Archbishop announced that he intended to remain in his place in Manila, unless silenced. He expressed a longing for an ending of the rebellion.

THE HUNT FOR AGUINALDO.

The will-o'-the-wisp movements of Aguinaldo and his "Government" as reported by cable from Manila give rise to many conjectures as to the probability of his capture by the various commands and detachments which are in the country to the south, east, and north of Dagupan.

Gen. Young reports that Aguinaldo had passed Aringay, where there was a skirmish, on Nov. 17, with the probable intention of striking inland.

Aringay is on the west coast of the island, twenty-two miles north of San Fabian and fourteen miles south of San Fernando. From Aringay to Bagnio, forty miles to the east in the direction of Bayonbong, there runs a road. This road, however, ends at Baguio, almost at the base of the Grand Cordillera, and twenty-three miles as the crow flies from the supposed capital. Whether the fugitives have begun their retreat over this road is not reported.

Recent advices from Gen. Otis state that on Nov. 18 Gen. Lawton was on the road between San Nicolas, thirty miles east of Dagupan, and San Fabian, seven miles away, and that the swollen condition of the River Agno prevented him from joining Gen. Wheaton, whose headquarters were at the latter town.

At the time Lawton was attempting to effect a junction with Wheaton Swigert's squadron of the Third Cavalry was engaged for three days with a superior force of rebels at Pozorrubio, nine miles east by south, of San Fabian, holding them in check and awaiting reinforcements. These rebels were supposed to be the rear guard of the main army of Aguinaldo, covering his retreat over the mountains toward Bayonbong.

Trinidad, to which Gen. Young's command presumably are advancing, is thirty miles due east of Bauang, in the Province of Benguet.

Vigan, at the mouth of the River Abra, to which Gen. Wheaton will go, is about 100 miles straight up the coast from San Fabian, his headquarters, and directly north of Ilocos, the supposed objective point of Aguinaldo's flight.

SUES HER FATHER FOR $25,000.

Action of Rosa Cahn Against Isaac Cahn on Trial.

A damage suit for assault for $25,000, brought by Rosa Cahn, thirty-one years of age, against her father, Isaac Cahn, a millionaire, was begun yesterday before Justice Leventritt and a jury. The father of the woman lives in Nebraska, but formerly lived in Fifth Avenue, this city. The alleged assault occurred in the Fifth Avenue house the evening of Jan. 16, 1894. A man had called at the house to whom the father objected, and a quarrel bordering on a fight, followed in the woman's room. She alleges that he assaulted her with his fists. The father denies his daughter's charge, and claims that she assaulted him with a vase which was in her room.

Cahn's counsel, Col. E. C. James, asked that the case be dismissed on the ground that "in all the history of the jurisprudence of the English-speaking peoples there has never been a civil action heard where a daughter claimed damages against her father for assault." Justice Leventritt said he would allow the hearing to proceed, nevertheless, and consider Col. James's motion to dismiss later.

Rosa Cahn took the stand and related the story of the alleged assault. Col. James asked her a number of questions touching upon her acquaintance with the Duke d'Auxy, stating that Miss Cahn is named by the Duchess d'Auxy as co-respondent in an action for divorce. The questions were ruled out. The hearing will continues today.

Coroner's Jury Exonerates Davis.

Charles Davis, fifty-two years old, of 106 Macdougal Street, was exonerated from blame yesterday by a Coroner's jury in the death of W. H. Brown of 145 West Thirty-second Street, who was fatally shot by Davis last Friday morning in front of a colored clubhouse at 110 West Thirty-second Street. The jury decided that Davis acted in self-defense. Upon the application of the District Attorney, Davis was held in $3,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

THE KAISER'S DAY AT WINDSOR.

Inspects Soldiers, Rides His Charger in the Park, and Attends a Dinner —He Extends His Visit.

WINDSOR, England, Nov. 22.—Emperor William of Germany to-day inspected a Corporal and two troopers of the Life Guards, in khaki field service uniform, in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle. His Majesty expressed great satisfaction with the serviceability of the uniform.

Afterward the Emperor, mounted on his favorite white charger, which he brought with him from Germany, accompanied by the Empress, went for a ride in the Great Park. Their Majesties visited Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and then lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, at Bagshot Park.

A semi-State dinner was given at the castle this evening, at which thirty-seven guests, including a few minor members of the Diplomatic Corps, were present.

The Emperor and Empress will go to Sandringham Saturday as the guests of the Prince of Wales, where they will remain a day longer than originally planned, not leaving for Germany until Tuesday.

Although the Emperor has declined the invitation of the Lord Mayor of London to attend a banquet proposed in his honor at the Mansion House, he and the Empress will go to Blenheim on Friday, where they will take luncheon with the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. A special train will carry them from Windsor at noon, and they will return here at 4 o'clock.

LIPTON WILL CHALLENGE AGAIN.

Says He Intends to Try for the Cup Once More in 1901.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton, when questioned to-day regarding the allegation that he has determined to challenge next year for the America's Cup with a schooner, said:

"I do not intend to challenge next year. But, if I live, I will certainly challenge for 1901. Nothing has yet been arranged about a challenge, nor will there be until Mr. Fife has recovered. There is no truth in the statement that I have arranged for a Watson schooner. I have not discussed the matter with Mr. Watson at all."

M. DE WITTE UNDER CHARGES.

German Paper Says Russian Minister's Acts Will Be Investigated.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Deutsche Zeitung to-day publishes the following dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"The Czar has instructed Minister of Justice Muravieff to investigate the allegations that M. De Witte (presumably the Minister of Finance) has been manipulating the Boerse to his personal advantage. M. De Witte has made an ineffectual attempt at suicide. His wife requested an audience of the Czar, but her request was rejected. Several high financiers and officials are said to be implicated."

Nothing is known in Berlin regarding the above statement. Dr. Miquel, the Minister of Finance, who is an intimate friend of M. De Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, said that he knew nothing about the matter except that the antagonism between M. Muravieff and M. De Witte was of long standing.

Brazilian Congress Adjourns.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 22.—The Congress of Brazil to-day adjourned sine die. The general elections are to be held Dec. 31 next. The session has left a distinctly bad record. There was a complete failure to improve the critical financial and commercial situation. Taxation was increased and general discontent augmented. The revenues appear to have been overestimated and a surplus is doubtful.

Austria's Quota Dispute Settled.

BUDAPEST, Nov. 22.—A settlement of the long-standing quota difficulties between Austria and Hungary has at length been reached and identical bills will, to-morrow, be submitted to the Austrian and Hungarian Parliaments fixing the contributions to the joint State expenditures, respectively, at: Austria, 65.6 per cent.; Hungary, 34.4 per cent.

Pork Inspection Satisfies Germans.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—An official report received by the German Government acknowledges the excellent system of the American official trichinae inspection, as carried out in Chicago and elsewhere, and declares that the Agrarian charges as to the unreliability of the inspection are not borne out by fact.

Guatemala Imposes Export Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Guatemalan Government has imposed an export tax on bananas, cleaned coffee, rubber, hides, and deer and sheep skins, according to a report to the State Department from Vice Consul General James at Guatemala City.

£4,000 for Towing Disabled Steamer.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The British steamer Iser, Capt. Walker, has been awarded £4,000 for towing the British steamer Trojan, Capt. Torkildsen, into Halifax last October, when the latter lost her propeller bound from New York for Spanish ports.

Good Wheat Yield in Australia.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Nov. 22.—The Government statistician announces that reports received regarding the present season's wheat yield indicate that this will be double that of last year.

Torpedo Boat Shows 32 Knots Speed.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The preliminary trial of the turbine torpedo boat Viper took place to-day and was successful. She developed a speed of 32 knots. The official trials will follow in a few days.

Senator Cullom on Roberts.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, in an interview, said there was no doubt that the House of Representatives would refuse to seat Roberts of Utah.

Russia's Occupation of Herat.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A special dispatch from Vienna reiterates the report, which was denied last week, that the Russians had occupied Herat.

MADELINE S. BRIDGES NO. 2.

Woman Who Claims to be the Authoress Turns Up in Philadelphia.

Miss Mary Ainge De Vere of 70 Suydam Street, Brooklyn, who under the nom de plume of Madeline S. Bridges has been a frequent contributor to women's periodicals and a number of the magazines, finds herself in the position of having to prove her own identity. Another Madeline S. Bridges has appeared in Philadelphia, and is said to have claimed that she is the real Madeline S. Bridges, that she has been writing for several years under her own name, and that what honor belongs to the name as that of an authoress belongs to her.

According to The Philadelphia Times, the other Miss Bridges is staying at the Lafayette Hotel in that city, and, when seen by a reporter, said that Miss De Vere only began to use her nom de plume when the reputation of that nom de plume was established by the real owner of the name. She added that she was disgusted with the difficulties brought about by this condition of things, and meant to change her name in the near future—how she did not say.

Miss De Vere was not at home yesterday, but her brother, Rienzi De Vere, told what he knew about the matter. "This is not the first time," said he, "that we have heard about the other Madeline S. Bridges. Some months ago my sister received a dentist's bill for $90 from a lawyer in Paterson, N. J., for work said to have been done by a Paterson dentist. My sister was never in Paterson, and her teeth had not needed attention. She had to put the matter in the hands of her own lawyer, however, before the Paterson man would believe that she was not trying to get out of paying by denying her own identity.

"It is easy enough to prove that my sister is the original, and, so far as I know, the only author who uses the name Madeline S. Bridges. She has written under it continually for thirty years, so far as her humorous sketches and short poems are concerned. If there is any further confusion with regard to the real Madeline S. Bridges, it will not take long to settle the question."

Admiral Hichborn's Brother Dead.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Rear Admiral Hichborn was called to Boston to-day by the sudden death of his brother.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A dull day was yesterday in town and country, with little going on of interest. The social world seemed to be in sympathy with the depressing weather, and only at evening, when the restaurants and theatres were well filled, was there any revival of gayety. There were two weddings of interest, one in St. Thomas's Church, in which the principals were Mr. John Sandford Humphreys and Miss Marie Wells Champney, and the other at Louisville, Ky., where Mr. Donn Barber of this city was married to Miss Elsie Yandell.

***

The incident of the Dewey house transfer at Washington was of course the chief topic of interest discussed in the clubs and wherever people met yesterday. The opinions voiced on the matter, although some were more mildly expressed than others, in the main agreed that the incident was, at least, a regrettable one. An old clubman, talking to a group of younger men in the Union Club, advanced the idea that it was not Admiral Dewey who should be criticised, but the American public, who should be blamed for their fickleness and volatile temperament, which the incident has emphasized. "On Sept. 30, when Admiral Dewey rode down Fifth Avenue," he said, "I turned to some companions on the stand with me and alluding to the frantic excitement of the populace, and their adulation of the hero, I remarked, 'These same people may be hissing him within two months! They are putting him on a pedestal on which he doesn't wish to stand, and if he makes the slightest mistake, which, as a fallible man, he is in time apt to do, the mob who are now lauding him will cry, "Crucify him!"' My companions abused me for my remark and said I was unpatriotic. I was not so. No one in the crowd had or still has a higher respect for Admiral Dewey and his achievements than myself. It is the American public who have a touch of the French in them and who, in their blind hero worship, 'slop over' one way or the other when they find a vent for their hero worship. Remember Hobson; and now Dewey is finding the same quick revulsion of public feeling for what after all was a regrettable but perhaps natural mistake."

***

Cards have been sent out by Mrs. Bayard Dominick for a large reception to introduce her daughter, Miss Helen Dominick, on Saturday, Dec. 2, at her house, 22 West Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Dominick and the Misses Dominick will be at home on Wednesdays, Jan. 3 and 10. Mrs. Arthur Bissell will also give two large receptions in December at 69 East Fifty-sixth Street. Cards are out for these for Wednesdays, Dec. 6 and 15. Mrs. Sandford Bissell will also assist in receiving.

***

Sir Edward and Lady Colebrooke, who arrived on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, are the guests of Mr. William C. Whitney at his new home, on Fifth Avenue. The Colebrookes will remain for some time with Mr. Whitney, and later they will visit Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget. Mr. Whitney, it is rumored in England, will establish a stable and run horses for the different races over there this coming Spring and Summer. His son, Mr. Harry Payne Whitney, will be associated with him in the undertaking.

***

Miss Muriel Wilson and Lady Charles Beresford have been telling the most extraordinary stories in London of their adventures during their recent American visit, according to the gossips over there. Miss Wilson is credited with a harrowing tale of how she was rescued from drowning and shipwreck during the recent yacht races, and other equally thrilling stories are credited to Lady Charles Beresford. At any rate, they have impressed their English friends with the idea that a visit to the States is a proper thing, and now quite an exodus from London may be expected, especially as the season all over England will be extremely dull, owing to the Boer war.

***

Among the arrivals this week in New York was Prince Adam Czartoraski, who is one of the most powerful and wealthiest nobles in Europe. For over a century the Czartoraskis have lived in an ancient castle, or hotel, as it is called there, on the Ile St. Louis, in Paris. This island is in the middle of the Seine, next to the Island of the City, on which Notre Dame and the Palais de Justice stand. It is an unfashionable and dreary quarter of Paris, well known to a few Americans by reason of its being the residence of Theodore Tilton, who has lived there since the famous Tilton-Beecher trial. Every year for over half a century the Czartoraskis have given a magnificent fête at their place, to which all aristocratic Paris has been asked. The family are the lineal descendants of the royal house of Poland, and all loyal Poles kiss the hand of the Prince or Princess at all state and social ceremonies. In fact, they are petty sovereigns and are part of that romantic colony described by Daudet in his "Kings in Exile."

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have just returned from Boston, where they went last Friday to see the Harvard-Yale football game. Miss Helen Gould has been paying quite a long visit to Dr. Dertweiler and Mrs. Dertweiler, at Easton, Penn. The Dertweiler residence is situated right on the public square of that quaint little city, and is one of the least pretentious of the handsome houses there, although the family are said to be the wealthiest in town.

***

Dr. Charles Shepard and Mrs. Shepard are now visiting New York, and will remain here a few weeks before returning to Paris. Mrs. Shepard, it will be remembered, was Miss Schenck, who a number of years ago appeared in the famous amateur representation of "Patience" at Chickering Hall. Mrs. Shepard was called over to New York on account of the death of her brother, Remsen Schenck, who died some weeks ago in this city.

***

The giving of entertainments in New York by Philadelphians during Horse Show week was rather a novel feature. On Saturday, following the supper dance given by Mrs. J. R. Drexel at the Astoria on Friday evening, Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Conoway of the same city gave a similar entertainment at that hotel. The guests were practically the same men and women who were present at the affair of the previous evening.

***

It now appears that Mrs. Ogilvy Haig did not come over with her mother, Mrs. Astor, on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, although her name was on the passenger list of that steamer. The error as to her arrival was a very natural one, as Mrs. Haig, accompanied her mother on the steamer from Hamburg to Southampton, and left at that port to rejoin her husband in London. In this way her name got on the passenger list, and passengers on the steamer who did not notice her leaving at Southampton, especially as her name had not been erased from the list, assumed that she was still on board, and so asserted when they landed here on Tuesday. Mrs. Haig may come over a little later in the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Chester W. Chapin of 54 West Fifty-seventh Street have issued cards for a reception on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 2, and inclose with their own the card of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew McKinley, who were married last Summer.

***

The wedding of Mr. John Lincoln Wilkie of this city and Miss Edith Blake Brown, which took place in Trinity Church, Boston, on Saturday last, appears to have been a very pretty affair. A number of Mr. Wilkie's friends in this city went on for it. The bridesmaids were Miss May Tiffany, Miss Mary Wilkie, Miss Lucy Clapp, Miss Elsa Tudor, Miss Lily Cheney, and Miss Louise Cobb. Mr. Wilkie's law partner in this city, Mr. Charles W. Gould, was his best man, and his ushers were Messrs. Charles Warren, Benjamin Tilton, Richard Ward, Gustavus Kirby, Churchill Carmalt, D. B. Roberts, Lloyd McKim Garrison, and Richard and Harlen Ware. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of Dr. H. C. Clapp of Commonwealth Avenue.

***

Mr. Atherton Blight and the Misses Blight, who are now in their second year of mourning for Mrs. Blight, have taken the house owned by Mrs. Charles N. Black, 43 East Fifty-seventh Street, for the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Van Rensselaer have leased their house, 110 East Thirtieth Street, and will spend the Winter at their country place at Berkeley Springs. Mrs. Joseph J. Alexandre is spending the Winter at the Hotel Manhattan. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Q. Jones will be at 116 West Fifty-fifth Street for the Winter. Miss Celestine Eustis has left Westbury, L. I., for Aiken, S. C., where she will spend the Winter at her cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore, who are now at the Cambridge, will sail in January for Europe, and not Bermuda, as has been stated. They will spend part of the Winter in Cairo.

***

The Yale-Princeton football game at New Haven on Saturday is now the chief anticipated event among at least the younger element in society. Every ticket has been sold and there are applicants for more. The special train which the Princeton Club is to run to and from New Haven, leaving here at 10:15 A. M. and returning after the game, is already filled, and among those who will make the trip on it, for the most part with parties, are Mr. and Mrs. Moses Taylor Pyne, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell Stevens, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and the Misses Morgan, Mr. John E. Parsons and the Misses Parsons, Mrs. Arthur Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Betts, Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Barney, ex-Judge Howland, Mrs. Howland, and Miss Howland.

***

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Cymric from Liverpool, were Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Colton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bell, A. W. Evarts, Mrs. John Middleton, and Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Williamson.

***

The newly formed Automobile Club of America purposes giving a dinner at the Astoria soon after the arrival of Mr. Simms of London, who was the chief organizer of the Automobile Club of that city. The club is arranging for a series of lectures by an expert on automobilism, and is planning to hold an automobile show, which may be held at the Madison Square Garden in February. Col. John Jacob Astor has recently become a member of the club.

***

Miss Abby Field Peabody, daughter of the late Samuel Peabody of Andover, and an aunt of Mr. Charles A. Peabody of this city, died in Andover on Monday last. Miss Peabody was eighty-three years old.

***

It is stated in Boston that the Hon. Archibald Lionel Bethune, second son of the British Earl of Lindsay, and Miss Ethel Tucker, daughter of William A. Tucker of Boston, will be married there early in January. The Hon. Mr. Lindsay, who was with Kitchener in the Soudan campaign, is now at his father's estate, Castle Kilconquhar, in Fifeshire. Miss Tucker met Mr. Lindsay last Winter on a trip up the Nile with her family, at a point where the young man was stationed with his army corps. The courtship began there, and was followed up this last Summer, when Mr. Lindsay came to Boston. He sailed only a little while ago to visit his family, before returning to be married.

***

The Teutonic, which arrived late yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, brought among other passengers Mrs. W. R. Barber and Miss Barber, Donald Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert F. Cotton, J. Coleman Drayton and Miss Drayton, W. S. Gordon, William Green, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hays Hammond from Johannesburg in the Transvaal, Harris Hammond, Miss M. E. Hammond, and Masters Jack and Dick Hammond, Douglas Heaton, Miss Lane, Mr. and Mrs. F. Norman McLeod and three children, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Moller, Edwin C. Moller and Miss Addie Moller, Mr. and Mrs. William Russell, the Hon. Chandos S. Stanhope, Mr. and Mrs. Webb, and the Rev. John White. The Ems, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, brought among others Miss Grace Bigelow, Edward S. Bigelow, W. Allan Lindsay, and Dr. B. R. Ward.

***

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will leave Newport the latter part of the week and will come to New York for the early Winter months. The governess to Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who has been seriously ill with pneumonia, will remain at "The Breakers" until fully recovered.

***

The engagement is announced in Philadelphia of Miss Ann C. Coleman, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. George Dawson Coleman of Lebanon, Penn., to Dr. Carvallo, a Spaniard. Miss Coleman was graduated four years ago from Bryn Mawr College, where she took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and a year ago she went to Paris to study medicine. While in Paris she met Dr. Carvallo, who is an instructor in a Paris medical school. The wedding will take place at Lebanon after the first of the year. Miss Coleman is a member of the family of that name who for nearly a century have been identified with the coal interests of Pennsylvania and who own a large part of the Cornwall ore bank. They have also in many instances married into some of the oldest families in this country, and the names of Livingston, Norris, Delafield, and Drayton are closely connected with the Colemans.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Carpenter—Whitney.

Miss Louise Hunt Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Helen Camden Whitney of Port Richmond, and Martin Austin Carpenter of West Brighton, S. I., were married last evening in the Church of the Ascension, on Richmond Terrace, West Brighton. The Rev. Pascal Harrawer, pastor of the church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. W. H. Van Injen of Milton, N. J. The bridesmaids were Miss Marie Lawrence, Miss Louise Rawson, Miss Mae Rawson, Miss Daisy Van Ingen, of Brooklyn; Miss Minnie Housman, and Miss Alice Massa, of New York. The maid of honor was Miss Josephine Lester Whitney, sister of the bride. The best man was Lawrence Carpenter. The ushers were Harold Whitney, George Lawrence, Gerald Buchard, Gilbert Van Ingen, Joseph Foster, and John Fiske. A reception followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother, on Heberton Avenue.

Masters—Cameron.

Miss Margaret Kingsland Cameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Cameron of 117 St. James Place, Brooklyn, and Harris Kennedy Masters, also of that borough, were married yesterday at noon in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Clinton Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles W. Homer of St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church. Miss Mildred Snow was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Annie Louise Horn of Orange, Miss Marion Litchfield, Miss Mary Louise Masters, Miss Clara L. Turnbull, and Miss Marion H. Cocks, all of Brooklyn. The best man was Archibald Douglas. After the ceremony there was a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's parents.

Easton—Cooley.

Mr. Roswell Francis Easton yesterday was married to Miss Emma Louise Cooley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wallace Cooley, at the home of her parents, 111 West Sixty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the Fifty-seventh Street Presbyterian Church officiated. Mr. Easton was graduated from Princeton with the class of '98. The wedding was a quiet one, only the members of the two families and a few intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom being present. After the ceremony the couple left for a wedding trip to California, from which they will return in about a month.

Ormiston—Hazen.

Miss Florence Ledyard Hazen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hazen, was married last evening to Mr. Theodore Henry Ormiston at the home of her parents, 62 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn. Henry Taylor, a cousin of the bridegroom, was best man, being the only attendant. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn. Upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Ormiston from their wedding trip they will live on Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn.

Westfall—Rouse.

Mr. Edward Arnold Westfall of Brooklyn and Miss Clara Rouse, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Olin P. Rouse, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 104 West Ninety-fourth Street, last evening. The Rev. Dr. Barbour of the Church of the Beloved Disciple officiated. Miss Lang was maid of honor, and Mr. John E. O'Mara was best man. A reception was held, after which the couple started on a Southern tour. Miss Rouse was formerly of Springfield, Ohio.

Belknap—Frith.

Miss Emily D Frith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Frith of 248 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, and Charles Henry Belknap were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents. Miss Frith was attended by her sisters, Miss Josephine E. Frith and Miss Marie Frith, as bridesmaids. The best man was Edward W. Rider. A reception followed the ceremony.

Humphreys—Champney.

Mr. John Sandford Humphreys and Miss Marie Mitchell Champney, daughter of Mr. J. Wells Champney, were married at noon yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer. The bride was attended only by a maid of honor, who was Miss Elsie Osteman, and a little flower girl, Alice Rogers of Buffalo. The four ushers were brothers of the bridegroom.

Raymond—Montgomery.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—A pretty home wedding was solemnized this afternoon, when Miss Anna Rennewick Montgomery, daughter of Mrs. E. and the late Henry Montgomery of Bristol, was married to Lieut. Allen Dwight Raymond, United States Volunteers, Puerto Rico Battalion, at the home of the bride, Germantown, by the Rev. Dr. J. Andrews Harris, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chestnut Hill, an uncle of the bride, who is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. Montgomery of the Mexican War. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. George Breck Montgomery, and was handsomely gowned in white brocade tissue over white silk, trimmed with chiffon and old family lace, the tissue being worn by her godmother. Her veil was of tulle, caught up by orange blossoms and pearls, and her bouquet of white roses and lilies of the valley. Her ornament was a diamond brooch, the gift of the bridegroom. The maid of honor was Miss Nannette Reebner. The best man was Mr. J. J. Overen. Lieut and Mrs. Raymond will sail for Puerto Rico on Wednesday, Nov. 29, where he goes to join his regiment, and which will be their home for some time. Lieut. Raymond is the son of Col. C. W. Raymond, United States Engineer Corps, of Germantown, and a veteran of the Spanish-American war. At the outbreak of the war he was commissioned Captain in the Third Regiment Volunteer Engineers.

Baird—Register.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The wedding of Miss M. Louise Register, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Layton Register, and Mr. Matthew Baird was celebrated here to-day. Miss Florence B. Register, a cousin of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Marion Baird, a sister of the bridegroom; Miss L. Clothier, Miss Helen Darlington, Miss Helen Brooks, Miss Marjorie Thayer of Boston, and Miss Barbara Warden. Mr. Edgar Wright Baird, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Mr. William J. Baird, Mr. Oliver W. Jackson, Mr. Byron W. Basseberry, Mr. Henry V. Register, Mr. Kenton Eisenbrey, Mr. John W. Converse, Mr. T. Townsend Buckley, and Mr. Isaac W. James. The Rev. Dr. Charles Wood, pastor of the

MAY KILL RAMAPO PLAN

All Action Deferred by Board of Public Improvements.

MERCHANTS TO INVESTIGATE

Unqualified Assistance in Examining the Water Supply Question Accorded the Association.

The Board of Public Improvements, by a unanimous vote, decided yesterday to defer all action on the proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company for three months, in order to allow the Merchants' Association to make a thorough investigation of the city's water supply and the advisability of increasing it, either by municipal ownership or by contract with a private corporation. This decision of the board, ending as it does a wrangle of long standing with the Merchants' Association, which has been trying for months to get access to the records of the Department of Water Supply for the purpose of making its examination, is regarded by officials as a blow at the Ramapo contract, and the opinion was expressed by several members of the board that the proposed contract would never be brought up again.

At last week's meeting the board gave Commissioner Dalton of the Department of Water Supply a week's time in which to answer the numerous communications received from the Merchants' Association. Commissioner Dalton was on hand yesterday with a resolution granting the Merchants' Association power to make its examination with limitations. Before Mr. Dalton offered this resolution, however, Deputy Controller Levey presented the following:

"Whereas, The Merchants' Association of New York proposes, at its own expense, to undertake a thorough and expert examination of all questions involved in the improvement and enlargement of the water supply of the City of New York, whether by municipal ownership or by contract with private corporations, and for the purpose of properly undertaking such examination has requested that all action by the Board of Public Improvements in regard to a proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company be suspended for a period of three months; and

"Whereas, The scope of said examination, as set forth in a printed pamphlet issued by the Merchants' Association, includes (1) the necessity for an additional supply, (2) the localities from which such additional supply can best be obtained, both on Long Island and the region northward and northwesterly from the city line, (3) the cost of obtaining such additional supply from private companies and by municipal ownership, and (4) the city's financial ability to provide for such municipal ownership;

"Resolved, That this board approve of the scope of such inquiry and defer all action upon the said proposed contract with the Ramapo Water Company for three months, and that it give to said Merchants' Association all reasonable and proper assistance, and that the Commissioner of Water Supply be and is hereby requested to give similar assistance in order that the actual necessities of this city as to water supply may be fully shown to the satisfaction of taxpayers and the public."

In the original draft, the Merchants' Association was to be permitted to have access to the books and records of the Department of Water Supply, but this provision was erased by President Holahan.

When the resolution was read, Bridge Commissioner Shea said that it ought to be adopted at once. "An investigation by such a reputable and responsible body as the Merchants' Association can only have a good effect," said Mr. Shea. "It can harm no one, and it will doubtless be productive of much good."

Commissioner Dalton called attention to the fact that the provision giving the association the right to examine the books in his department had been eliminated, and asked why that was done.

"So that we cannot be deemed as endeavoring to limit this inquiry," said Mr. Levey.

"Suppose the association reports in favor of the Ramapo water contract," said Commissioner Kearny of the Department of Public Buildings, Lighting, and Supplies. "wouldn't you be placed in an awkward position then?"

"No man can be put in an awkward position by a well-directed inquiry of a public question like this," Mr. Levey responded.

"Well, we're already committed to municipal ownership," Mr. Kearny insisted.

"Oh, this won't interfere with our belief in municipal ownership," said Deputy Commissioner Gibson of the Street Cleaning Department. "If it does, let us amend it so as to make our stand more pronounced."

On the roll call on the adoption of Mr. Levey's resolution all the members of the board except Mr. Dalton voted "Aye." Mr. Dalton refused at first to vote, but said he was anxious to get the individual opinions of his colleagues. Finally, however, he decided to vote, and was recorded in the affirmative.

The Borough Presidents had nothing to say. President Holahan has already ruled that they have no vote in the matter, inasmuch as the charter gives them the right to vote only on propositions relating exclusively to their boroughs. Commissioner Shea, however, was not daunted by this ruling, and he demanded that the roll of the Presidents be called. A long wrangle over the propriety of receiving the votes of the Presidents ensued, but finally President Holahan reluctantly ordered the Secretary to call upon the Borough Presidents to vote, though he still disputed their right to do so.

"I'm in favor of the resolution," said President Grout, "but I won't vote as a matter of courtesy."

"Neither will I," said President Bowley of Queens. "I've got a right to vote."

Finally all of the Presidents voted in the affirmative.

Commissioner Dalton offered a resolution setting Dec. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., as the time for a hearing on the subject of the construction of a new storage reservoir with a capacity of 9,000,000,000 gallons on the Cross River Branch of the Croton River. Mr. Dalton explained that the construction of this reservoir would add 30,000,000 gallons a day to the city's water supply. He estimates the entire cost of the reservoir, including the connection with the city's mains, at $1,800,000. The towns affected, he said, were Lewisburg, Bedford, and Pound Ridge, in Westchester County. The resolution was adopted.

Previous to the meeting, President Holahan, who was one of the most ardent advocates of the Ramapo contract, said:

"The proposed contract is a makeshift. The water from the Ramapo water shed is not fit for drinking purposes. If the contract were executed, we should take only the water from the Schoharie and Delaware water sheds. If this city purposes to obtain adequate supply of wholesome water, it will go to Lake George, or Lake Champlain, or the Catskill Mountains."

ROBBED IN BRIGAND FASHION.

Brooklyn Man Set Upon by Italians and Seriously Stabbed.

Emil Webber, a journeyman brewer, forty-eight years of age, living at 1,507 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, was set upon, stabbed, and robbed by two unknown Italians last night at Twenty-second Avenue and Sixty-fifth Street, Brooklyn. His assailants escaped.

Webber had been to Coney Island and was walking back to Brooklyn, when the Italians jumped from a bush and attacked him in true brigand fashion, with slouch hats pulled down over their eyes and stilettos flashing in the air. He was stabbed four times in the abdomen and both his wrists were cut. After they had subdued him they robbed him of all he had, 75 cents, and left him.

Suffering great pain and weak from the loss of blood, Webber walked some distance to a car track and waited a long time for a car. He went alone to the Norwegian Hospital and was put to bed. He is in a critical condition.

Room for Mazet Committee.

The Mazet committee has obtained through the courtesy of Justice Van Brunt of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court the use of Part II., Supreme Court, in the County Court House for the future hearings. The committee reconvenes next Monday morning at 10:30 o'clock. It is conjectured that the committee will not sit more than ten days. It is not likely that the courtroom will be vacant for longer than that.

Inspects Holland Submarine Boat.

Capt. Charles S. Ottley, Naval Attaché of the British Embassy at Washington yesterday made an inspection of the submarine boat Holland, which is at the Atlantic Yacht Club Basin, Brooklyn. He says he will recommend that his Government look into the Holland's merits.

SECRET SERVICE ARRESTS.

Three Men in Philadelphia Under Charges in the Ingham Case.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—Three men were to-day arrested by Secret Service operatives charged with attempting to influence the jury in the conspiracy and bribery cases against former United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and his law partner, Harvey K. Newitt. Their names are Thomas O'Dea, Harry J. Fairbanks, and George W. Peifer, all of this city. Ingham and Newitt were convicted in the United States District Court of complicity in the famous revenue stamp counterfeiting conspiracy, headed by William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig of Lancaster, Penn. They are now awaiting sentence.

The three men arrested to-day were arraigned before United States Commissioner Edmunds. They expressed a desire to consult counsel and were committed in default of $5,000 bail each for a further hearing next Friday afternoon.

Little was developed at the hearing. Operatives Burns and Griffin testified to making the arrests, and United States District Attorney Beck asked that heavy bail be required, as, in his opinion, the crime of influencing a jury was almost a capital offense. He further said the Government would contend that the defendants were simply the tools of others.

The overt act, Mr. Beck said, consisted in the fact that on Saturday, Oct. 14, two of the three defendants had approached the brother-in-law of one of the Ingham and Newitt jurors with the request that he influence the juror to vote against conviction. The juror was to receive $500 and the brother-in-law $400. The District Attorney asserted that other attempts were made to bribe not only the juror in question but others.

The name of the juryman was not divulged, but as Isaac W. Gearhart of Robesonia, Penn., was the only one of the panel present, it was presumed that he was the man approached.

HITCH IN TROLLEY ORDINANCE.

Westfield and Elizabeth Company Meeting with Opposition.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 22.—The City Council of Elizabeth was in session last night until 2 o'clock this morning in an attempt to pass the trolley ordinance of the Westfield and Elizabeth Company, which has constructed its line all the way from Plainfield, and desires an entrance into Elizabeth at the city line on Jersey Avenue. The company asked a fare of 7 cents from Roselle to Elizabeth, a distance of two and a half miles to Broad Street, this city.

Merchants of Elizabethport demanded that the City Council exact a five-cent fare to Elizabethport. The company announced that it would give a transfer to Elizabethport over the New Jersey Traction Company's lines for 2 cents extra. The Council decided the fare to be for the first five years 5 cents from the Cranford Township to any part of Elizabeth, or 8 cents to the Cranford station of the Central Railroad, a distance of a mile and a half further, and 15 cents to Plainfield.

Another meeting will be held next Monday, when the ordinance will be passed on its second and third readings. The amount of the city streets asked for is about 3,000 feet, on the outskirts of the city. If the ordinance is accepted, the cars will be in operation from Elizabeth to Plainfield by Dec. 1, and will connect to Rahway, Westfield, Cranford, Netherwood, Roselle, Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, Newark, Staten Island Ferry at Elizabethport, and New Brunswick and Bound Brook. It will be possible to go to New Brunswick from Elizabeth for 20 cents.

The Messrs. Riker and Hine, the promoters of the road, assert that they cannot accept the ordinance with the low fare fixed and will not build the road to the city.

IMPALED ON IRON PICKETS.

Chicago Man Is Probably Fatally Hurt on Elevated Road Structure.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Andrew Lyren, sixty years old, in his haste to catch a train on the South Side Elevated Railway to-day, was hurled over the railing and impaled upon an iron picket fence built along the edge of the track.

Lyren caught the rear gate on the last car, and attempted to climb aboard, but before he could succeed the train had reached the end of the platform and he was thrown against the railing with such force as to shatter a sign board and hurl him over the railing. He landed face downward on the iron pickets below, the points of which penetrated his breast.

To the horror of the passengers he remained thus transfixed twenty feet above the ground until spectators had hurried to his assistance and removed him to the ground. Three pickets penetrated his chest and inflicted probably fatal injuries.

WARNING TO PERTH AMBOY.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Nov. 22.—The protests from this city against Sunday labor on the Lehigh Valley Railroad have resulted in a letter from the management of the road, of which the following is a part:

"You can say to the people of Perth Amboy that if our interests are to be antagonized we will not build new coal docks or make further improvements which we have under contemplation. We have another point in view for the permanent establishment of new coal docks, and the matter is now under consideration as to whether we make any changes.

"If the people of Perth Amboy continue nagging at this company as they have been doing in the past, then I don't think it will take our people very long to decide to go elsewhere. You know what it would mean to the City of Perth Amboy if we should do this, and I think the merchants would suffer more than they realize by the loss of the patronage of our employes."

HEAVY LICENSE IMPOSED.

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 22.—A few days ago, a person professing to be a representative of the Board of Aldermen, approached Manager Gatley of the Washington Street Opera House with the proposition that he give to each Alderman a free pass to each entertainment in lieu of paying a license. This Mr. Gatley declined to do, but offered to pay a reasonable annual money license if necessary.

The Aldermen have now passed an ordinance requiring a $10 license each day for every show. The manager says if this is insisted upon he will be obliged to close the theatre, as such an exorbitant license cannot be paid. The Opera House is owned by the Rome Savings Bank, which took it on a mortgage foreclosure a year ago.

OPPOSES SHIP SUBSIDY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Nov. 22.—The National Grange will adjourn sine die to-morrow afternoon. Important in to-day's proceedings were the reports of the Committees on Trusts and the Merchant Marine, both of which were adopted. The Trust Committee's report condemned all trusts, their power, and abuses, and suggested the passage of National and State laws providing for the official inspection of all corporations, as in the case of National banks; the prohibition of all rebates or discriminations by public carriers; the taxation of all capital stock, and that all capital stock should be paid up in full.

The merchant marine resolution, which was adopted, provided that the Grange most heartily desires the upbuilding of the merchant marine, but is emphatically opposed to the principle of subsidy, and believes the desired results can and will be accomplished without resorting thereto.

PAMUNKEYS PAY TRIBUTE.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—The annual tribute of the Virginia tribe of Indians, the Pamunkeys, was made to the Governor today. The delegates from the tribe were headed by Chief Dennis and Second Chief Bradbury, who headed a party of seven. They visited the Governor and were shown through the mansion. The material tribute to the Governor consisted of a slain deer and of a large wild turkey.

The Pamunkeys attach great importance to their annual tribute and observe the occasion with religious solemnity.

Physician Called Too Late.

SARATOGA, Nov. 22.—Joel K. Cross, aged fifty-five, a prominent citizen of Bloodville, N. Y., died to-day in circumstances that caused the Coroner to order an autopsy. Cross was injured five weeks ago and no physician was called until last night. Cross leaves an estate of over $25,000 in Newark, N. J., where he formerly resided.

A NEW ROUTE TO KLONDIKE

Capt. Abercrombie Describes the Trans-Alaskan Road.

IT RUNS ON AMERICAN SOIL

Traverses a Fertile Country and Measures 385 Miles from Tidewater to the Yukon — Survey Not Finished.

Capt. William R. Abercrombie of the United States Second Infantry, who for two years has been in Alaska in charge of an expedition surveying an all-American route from tidewater to the gold fields, and who recently returned to Seattle, arrived here yesterday on a visit to his father-in-law, Col. Kimball, the New York Depot Quartermaster. Capt. Abercrombie, in talking of his work in Alaska, said:

"The expedition of which I had charge was the outcome of the difficulties and delays met by the earlier expeditions which were sent into the interior to afford relief to the Americans in the Klondike, caused by the fact that to reach their destination it was necessary to cross Canadian territory, and United States troops were not permitted to pass either as an organization or with arms. As a result of that situation the Secretary of War was directed to have an exploration made with a view to establishing the all-American route.

"Last season our explorations showed that the Cook Inlet route was the best, so far as land travel was concerned, but there was no harbor, the upper part of the inlet being very shallow, and at low tide presenting mud flats for a distance of thirty miles. The tides here run from forty to sixty feet. Our next choice was at Port Valdez, on a fiord of Prince William Sound, which runs into the mountains some thirty-odd miles. Some miners attempted to cross from this point in the Winter of 1897-8 to reach the Copper River Valley, but they encountered the Miles and Childs glaciers above the mouth of the Cooper River—glaciers which have an altitude of 4,800 feet, and are nearly forty miles long. A number of them were frozen to death. It devolved upon us to discover a route entirely free from glaciers, and such we found starting from this fiord at Port Valdez.

"We left Seattle for this year's work in April on the steamship Excelsior, our party numbering thirty-five and including two topographers, two civil engineers, Lieut. Babcock in charge of construction; a rail boss, a dynamiter, two sharpeners, rockmen, graders, and handy men. Mrs. Abercrombie, and Mrs. Gillette, wife of one of my engineers, accompanied us as far as Port Valdez, which was our base, and they remained there during the Summer, while we went into the interior.

"At Valdez we found many miners from the interior stranded and suffering. The War Department had directed that all such should be employed on Government work, and so none of them was brought back by the revenue cutters which had gone north on relief work.

"The route selected is an almost direct path, 385 miles long, to Fort Egbert, Eagle City, on the Yukon River, and it is sixty miles from Eagle City by the river to Dawson, though the distance between the two places is not so far as that overland through Canadian territory. This route will open up the heart of Alaska and allow Americans to travel over their own domain without coming into conflict with the officials of a foreign nation. It is shorter by 200 miles than the present route by way of Dyea, Chilkoot Pass, Lake Bennett, and the Yukon River. Of course the other route by way of St. Michael is out of the question. It is 2,100 miles long.

"Our surveys will be continued next Summer. We did more than survey, however, having opened up a road for seventy-five miles out of Port Valdez, extending through forty miles of mountain section to the Tonsina River, which flows into the Copper River. This is now known as the Trans-Alaskan Military Road, and will be extended to Eagle City.

"The road is, of course, merely a trail about four feet wider but it will be widened. It is through a country well watered, and game, (especially bear, goats, and wild sheep,) is plentiful. In the mountain division the heaviest grade is but 2,600 feet in thirty miles.

"I expect that during the coming year many enterprises will be embarked in Alaska, and especially in the Yukon country. The country to be opened is fully twice the size of New England and will support thousands of people. The water is good, the soil is fertile, game abundant, except in the Copper River Valley, and all hardy grains, such as are raised in Siberia, may be raised along the line of this all-American route to the interior.

"Above the mouth of the Copper River about 150 miles there are dense vegetation, luxurious grass, and three or four kinds of edible berries. In my experimental garden at Port Valdez I raised peas, carrots, turnips, lettuce, radishes, and other garden truck.

"The mouth of the Copper River is a wide delta containing many sand bars and shallows, while sixty miles up are the glaciers. Upon our return from the interior we encountered two earthquakes which broke off about one mile of the Miles glacier.

"We found the icy Straits full of submerged ice, and our expedition boat, the Dora, was caught in a floe one night and had a hole smashed in her bow. We signaled by rockets and torchlights, and the Indians built fires ashore, which served as beacons, and enabled us to reach shore and beach her. The Indians helped us put in a plug, and then we proceeded down to Juneau, where we were transferred to the steamer Alki, which brought us back to Seattle."

The opening of the military road, Capt. Abercrombie thinks, will, by diverting traffic from the longer present route, detract materially from the importance which has been placed upon Skaguay and Dyea, and is likely to do away with both St. Michael and Skaguay as ports of entry.

WOMEN TO AID HOSPITALS.

A meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association was held yesterday in the State apartment of the Waldorf-Astoria, at which ways and means were discussed for enlarging the "Woman's Fund." The President, Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, announced that, inasmuch as it was deemed inadvisable to give an entertainment this year in aid of the fund it behooved all members of the auxiliary to exert their influence toward an increase of subscriptions.

As usual the women of New York will be called upon for their gifts to the "Woman's Fund," and the hope was expressed that all who possibly could would increase their subscriptions. Many of those present not only signified their purpose to increase their annual gift, but expressed their intentions to ask their friends to do so.

Other means for increasing the fund and the scope of the work were discussed and acted upon. The officers of the auxiliary and members of the Executive Committee were re-elected.

Among those present were Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, President; Mesdames James Speyer, Daniel D. Lord, Donald McKay, Esther Herrman, J. Howard Wright, Charles H. Woodbury, G. B. Satterlee, F. A. Dana, Charles Diston, George W. Forsyth, F. S. Pinkus, Hoffman Miller, and F. F. Cook, and the Misses Woodbury, Miller, and White.

SEARCH FOR WOMAN'S VICTIMS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—Search for the remains of victims supposed to have been buried on the premises of Mrs. Bamberger, now under arrest, charged with numerous murders, at 919 Chouteau Avenue, was continued to-day. While digging in the stable this afternoon the laborers discovered a place where the earth had been turned up recently. As the work proceeded, a strong odor of decaying flesh became evident, and soon compelled the watchers to retire. Only a bunch of human hair was found, but from appearances it is thought a body was only recently taken from the place.

According to the testimony of Linzie Reiger, one of the witnesses whose evidence secured Mrs. Bamberger's indictment, this is the spot where the body of the missing Lyda Bressert is supposed to have been buried.

Late in the day another strong link in the chain of evidence that is being woven around Mrs. Bamberger was discovered. Detectives found the trunk owned by Lyda Bressert at the home of Mrs. Illing, in South Eleventh Street.

Mrs. Illing stated to the detectives that in the latter part of 1897 Lyda Bressert came from Louisville to her house. Miss Bressert told her that she was going to Mrs. Bamberger's retreat for a time and left her trunk. She never came back. A month later Mrs. Illing called on Mrs. Bamberger and inquired about Miss Bressert. Mrs. Bamberger denied ever having seen her.

CLOSE UP MILLER'S ACCOUNTS.

Two Banks Decline to Have Further Dealings with the Manager of the Franklin Syndicate.

William F. Miller, manager of the Franklin Syndicate at 144 Floyd Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Tuesday in connection with a civil suit for $50,000 damages for slander brought by E. L. Blake, the editor of a financial paper, has been compelled to remove his accounts from the Hide and Leather National Bank and the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn.

President Henry Batterman of the Broadway Bank said last night that this action was taken because he could not afford to have his bank connected in any way with a concern which promised its patrons a weekly dividend of 10 per cent. on their deposits.

Clarence Foote, cashier of the Hide and Leather Bank, stated that it had been deemed for the best interests of the bank that Mr. Miller be asked to withdraw his account. Mr. Foote said further:

"In coming to this conclusion as to the withdrawal of the account, we put great stress on the fact that Mr. Miller withdrew cash to meet the payment of his dividend checks at Floyd Street, when such checks would ordinarily have been paid through the usual channels. His account was about $5,000 at the time of its removal. I refused his personal request for a recommendation to any other banks. Half a dozen New York banks have made inquiries at our bank, and we have simply told them that we did not want the account."

The headquarters of the Franklin Syndicate is a two-story and basement frame dwelling house fitted up for banking purposes. The rooms, which were open last evening, were filled with people. Many of them seemed to be clerks and some were evidently laborers. Several of them said they had come for the purpose of giving the necessary notice of one week in order to obtain the return of their money, which they said had been deposited for the sake of a weekly dividend of 10 per cent.

Mr. Miller was not at the rooms when the office was open, and a Mr. Minte, to whom all inquiries were referred, said that he was not authorized to say anything in the absence of Mr. Miller.

CROSBY TALKS OF JONES.

Absence of Toledo's Mayor Disappoints the Civitas Club.

The members of the Civitas Club, who met yesterday afternoon at 160 Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, to listen to an address by Mayor Jones of Toledo on the subject "New Politics," were disappointed when they learned he was not in town. John S. Crosby, who was the Independent Labor Party's candidate for the Supreme Court and who is a personal friend of Mr. Jones, spoke to the club on the subject, "Campaigning with Mayor Jones." He was with Mr. Jones during the latter's recent campaign as a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio.

Mr. Jones's object, Mr. Crosby said, was to bring about the rule of the people and break the power of the parties. In the late campaign it was humorous, Mr. Crosby said, to note how, while the two old parties accused each other of all sorts of evil doings, they were both so opposed to the "reformer," Jones, that each party was willing to be defeated by the other so long as Jones was defeated, too. Mr. Crosby appealed to women to interest themselves in politics and thus hasten the time which was coming when there would be direct legislation by the people, and candidates would be nominated directly by the people.

L. P. Pomeroy, who was Secretary of the National Social and Political Conference held in Buffalo last June, spoke on "Legislation by the People," which he believed would be the remedy for all political and other ills. He pictured a terrible state of slavery which, he said, would result if the Socialists were to carry into effect their doctrine of the Government owning and controlling all industries and business, because then the power would be in the hands of the few, while he believed in the people at large legislating for themselves and controlling everything for themselves, and he felt sure that such action by the people would result in happiness and justice and contentment all around.

"THE SWARTWOUT CHRONICLES."

Mr. Weise's Account of an Ancient Dutch and American Family.

"The Swartwout Chronicles" is the title of a handsome volume just issued from the Trow Directory presses. It is a history of the Swartwout family, in Holland and America, from 1338 to 1899, written by Arthur James Weise for Major William Merrill Swartwout. The edition is limited to 100 copies and is intended for private distribution. One copy will be sent to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

The family derives its name from "het Zwartewoude," the Black Wood, which originally diversified the northern part of the low countries, known first as Frisia, and later as Friesland, and the biographer says that the emblematic bearings of the Swartwout escutcheon were early seen on shields and standards conspicuous in battles in which the Frisians discomfited the forces of invaders.

It is claimed for Capt. Abraham Swartwout that he gave his blue coat on Aug. 3, 1777, to form the field of the first United States flag that was made conformable to the style of the National standard established by Congress June 14, 1777.

CASE OF ANNIE BEHRENS.

Young Woman Found Wandering at Rutherford, N. J., Is Identified.

The young woman found walking the streets of Rutherford, N. J., on Monday and taken to St. Mary's Hospital, in Passaic, in an apparently dazed condition, was identified at that institution yesterday by a relative whose name and address the authorities refuse to disclose. The report that the young woman had been robbed and assaulted was denied last evening by Dr. Ricardo, who attended her. He said that a sensation had been made out of a purely medical case.

"All I can say," said he at his home in Passaic, "is that she is suffering from melancholia. Her name is Annie Behrens, but of herself and family I am not at liberty to speak. This is the second time she has wandered away from her home in a disturbed mental state."

DOG'S ELABORATE FUNERAL.

Owner Provided a Casket and Children Threw Flowers on It.

Booby was only a black and tan dog, but, as his juvenile friends declare, "a Christian burial" was given to ft. Booby had lived twenty years, and death was due to general debility. Its owner, Rudolph Seeberger of Bowers Street and Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, had called a veterinary surgeon to attend Booby.

When the dog died, on Tuesday, Mr. Seeberger had a casket made for the body and yesterday the burial took place in a vacant lot at Ogden Avenue and Bowers Street. A dozen or more boys and girls, headed by Mr. Seeberger, Otto Clauberg, and Eugene Brauenstein, composed the funeral escort.

Several of the children threw flowers on the casket after it was lowered into the grave.

CUBA'S EXHIBIT AT PARIS.

Dr. Antonio B. Zanetti Goes Abroad to Arrange for It.

Dr. Antonio B. Zanetti, appointed by Governor General Brooke to be Cuban Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, arrived yesterday from Havana, and will leave to-day on the steamship Le Bretagne for Havre.

The object of Dr. Zanetti's visit is to secure space at the exposition in the United States building for the Cuban exhibitors. Dr. Zanetti will return to Cuba next month to gather exhibits from cigar manufacturers, sugar growers, and others. A fine collection of natural woods of Cuba and a number of paintings by Cuban artists will form part of the exhibit.

Tornado Destroys an Arkansas Town.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Nov. 22.—A telephone message from Paris, Logan County, reports the town of Magazine destroyed by a tornado last night. Magazine is on the New Choctaw and Memphis Road, sixty miles east of Fort Smith. All efforts to reach Magazine by wire to-day failed. Booneville, ten miles from Magazine, suffered a severe storm, houses being blown down and cattle killed.

Provision Company's Building Burned.

A four-story building and stable at 33 De Graw Street, Brooklyn, occupied by the International Provision Company, were destroyed by fire last night. The loss was estimated at $25,000. A dozen horses were rescued with difficulty by the firemen.

GOVERNOR AND PLATT MEET

Constabulary Bill Discussed, but No Decision Arrived At.

TO HOLD MORE CONFERENCES

Mr. Odell Says It Is Understood There Is Much Opposition to the Measure from Republicans.

Senator Platt and Gov. Roosevelt had their breakfast and conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning. Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee was the only other person present. The breakfast was given in the rooms of Senator Platt and lasted about two hours. At the end of that time the Governor hurried down stairs, took a cab, and was driven to the ferry of the Long Island Railroad, where he took a boat for Long Island City, on his way to his home at Oyster Bay.

The Governor adhered to his resolution as expressed the day before, that he would not give out any statement with reference to the results of the conference. He put all questions aside, saying that the conference was merely preliminary, and intended to clear the ground for more serious and more definite conferences later. He said:

"We talked over the Constabulary bill, of course. I might say it was the chief topic discussed. But nothing, absolutely nothing, was decided on. The conference was purely preliminary. It merely leads up to further conferences, as we wanted to get together and talk over the whole matter so as to arrive at some understanding as to what the people want.

"We shall meet again soon and shall then probably come to some definite agreement as to the proper course for the party to pursue, or what we consider is the proper course. We may meet here within ten days. We discussed other matters, principally suggested legislation; but the Constabulary bill was the chief subject talked about. Nothing definite was done, and no conclusions reached."

Chairman Odell was only a little more communicative. He said that the organization recognizes that there is considerable opposition to a constabulary measure, even among the Republicans themselves. This, he intimated, casts doubt upon the whole project, and may result in the quiet dropping of the bill as a party measure.

"The conference," said Mr. Odell, "was entirely harmonious, and the Senator and the Governor see ned to be practically of the same mind and to take the same view of the situation. They both believe that the Constabulary bill, as suggested for enactment by the next Legislature, requires more careful consideration than has yet been given to it. They think, in other words, that it should be thoroughly discussed, with a view to getting at the sentiment of the people. For this reason the conference this morning was not, and could not be, definite. It was only preliminary.

"I may add," continued the Chairman, "that it was understood by all of us that there is a great deal of opposition to the measure, some of it coming from the Republican ranks. It was not decided that such a bill would be recommended to the Legislature."

Mr. Odell repeated what the Governor had said, that there will be another conference between the Senator, the Governor, and himself in a week or ten days. This conference will be held here, also, probably in Senator Platt's rooms at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Governor returning for the meeting.

It was said that the charges against District Attorney Gardiner were not referred to, save in a bare mention, during the conference. The Governor said, afterward, that he was still unprepared to announce the Commissioner he has selected to take testimony in the matter.

Before leaving for Oyster Bay Gov. Roosevelt said that he would not be able to attend the funeral of Vice President Hobart. He will be represented by his military secretary, Col. Treadwell.

MR. SULZER HOME AGAIN.

Thinks Outlook for Democratic Success Next Year Very Bright.

Congressman William Sulzer returned yesterday from Chicago, where he had been in attendance on the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. When asked how the members of the committee felt in regard to the prospects for the success of the Democratic ticket next year, Mr. Sulzer replied enthusiastically, "Very confident, very confident."

He declined to talk further on the political situation, and refused to discuss his own candidacy for the minority leadership in the House beyond saying that he had not met in Chicago any of his rivals—Congressmen Richardson and De Armond—and that the matter of the leadership was not considered at any of the conferences in which he took part.

BRYAN DISCUSSES THE VOTE.

Nebraskan Says Recent Elections Were Against Republicanism.

Special to The New York Times.

LAUREL, Del., Nov. 22.—Col. C. W. Kenney, editor of The Sussex Countian, has received the following letter from W. J. Bryan:

Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 10, 1899.

Mr. C. W. Kenney, Laurel, Del.:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your telegram asking me to telegraph you what effect yesterday's vote will have on next year's result. I do not care to discuss the subject from that standpoint or to make prophecies.

The fight in Nebraska was made on National issues, and the result must be considered a protest against the policy of the Administration. It seems to me that the Republicans can gain no consolation from the returns. The majority has fallen off in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Maryland and Kentucky have gone Democratic, (but for the bolt in Kentucky we would have had a large majority there;) while we are disappointed at the defeat of McLean, we can find some consolation in the fact that the Jones vote was also a protest against the Administration, and that Jones and McLean together had a large majority over Nash. Yours very truly, W. J. BRYAN.

FLOODS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Farm Lands and Towns Are Under Water—Rivers Still Rising.

DENISON, Texas, Nov. 22.—This section is in the early stages of a flood that threatens to be the most disastrous known in many years. Thousands of acres of valuable farming lands are under water. Families are fleeing for their lives from the bottom lands.

To-night the situation is decidedly serious, as it is thought that many houses will be swept away. The Washita, the largest river in the Indian Territory, is at the highest stage ever known. Great damage has been done by the high water.

The town of Paul's Valley, on the Santa Fé, in the Territory, is reported by telephone as under water. No trains are crossing the Santa Fé railway bridge near Gainesville.

All the large streams in the southern portion of the Indian Territory are out of their banks and enormous damage has been done to farming lands. There is no ferry communication between Texas and the Territory.

The Red River and the Washita are still rising rapidly.

The railway companies have dispatched large gangs of men to their bridges to be prepared for any emergency.

Dr. Bushtel's Resignation Accepted.

ORANGE, N. J., Nov. 22.—The official board of Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church, East Orange, met last night to accept the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Bushtel, who has been elected Chancellor of the University of Denver. Dr. Bushtel's formal acceptance of the election to the Chancellorship was forwarded to-day, and he will leave East Orange shortly before Christmas, in order that he may enter upon his new duties by the first of the year.

Arrested for Killing an Old Man.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Henry Goble, thirty-nine years of age of this city, was arrested here to-night, charged with the killing of John H. Mullen, sixty years of age, with whom he had a fight Monday afternoon in Grenville. Mullen died to-day. Mullen was the cause of the breaking up of Goble's family.

Col. George R. Davis Dying.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—At midnight to-night the condition of Col. George R. Davis, Director General of the World's Fair, was reported as improved. It is admitted by his physicians, however, that he can survive at longest not over two or three days.

Dr. C. F. B. Burchmore, House Physician of the Suffolk Dispensary, Boston, writes:

"There is no question regarding the remarkable curative value of WARNER'S SAFE CURE. I have watched very carefully the results of this great remedy upon patients afflicted with any of the many diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. From the benefit derived, I feel it is most assuredly a specific of great value."

CREDIT MEN AT DINNER.

Meet at Drug Club and Listen to Talks from Controller Coler, M. S. Wise, and E. C. Brandenburg.

One hundred and fifty members and guests of the New York Credit Men's Association, representing many of the banks and prominent business firms of the city, were present at the bimonthly dinner and meeting of the association held last night in the rooms of the Drug Trade Club, at 100 William Street. Controller Bird S. Coler, Morris S. Wise, and E. C. Brandenburg, who is the author of several books on bankruptcy, and at present connected with the Department of Justice at Washington, were the principal speakers.

Controller Coler was introduced by President T. H. Bartindale, and warmly welcomed by the diners. He said in part:

"You are engaged, I believe, in the laudable work of trying to make men honest in business, and you should succeed, because a man who is honest in trade will be honest in politics. When all the politicians become so honest that this association can rate them A1, I am sure we shall have the best Government in the world. I think it would be a good plan to have a Credit Men's Association in politics, and the business men of the city should constitute the membership of such an organization. If they would investigate every public man and public measure, and let the result of their examination be known at the polls, a good many politicians might soon go into involuntary bankruptcy."

Mr. Coler commented regretfully on what he called a tendency on the part of many of the citizens of New York to parade the city's shortcomings and vices before the world. In closing, he said:

"When you credit men find that an old and reputable house is in financial distress, you do not combine to destroy that house, you go to work to save it, if possible, and strengthen its credit. That is what all business men and good citizens should do in public affairs. Remember, gentlemen, that the good name of the city is in your keeping. Take an interest in local government and public affairs, and above all, guard the fair fame of New York from slander and save its credit from unjust accusations. When you meet to talk about business, your own and other people's, say a good word for the city in which you live."

Mr. Wise spoke of certain defects in the present National bankruptcy law which had come to his notice as referee in bankruptcy. He recommended efforts toward securing some needed amendments at the next session of Congress, saying in conclusion: "Viewed from every standpoint, with all its imperfections and with all the Constitutional limitations which attach themselves to a law of this character, we can most readily and safely adhere to the proposition that a National bankruptcy law is a National necessity."

Mr. Brandenburg presented a résumé of the working of the bankruptcy law during the eleven months ending Sept. 30. It was shown that 19,582 voluntary cases, with liabilities amounting to $35,949,330, had been reported by referees. The total assets amounted to little more than 10 per cent. of this amount. Concluding, he expressed his belief that, in spite of acknowledged deficiencies, the present law deserved the support of the bar and commercial community. Any amendment, he declared, should be in the line of a better protection to the creditor against fraud in the bankruptcy proceedings.

G. Waldo Smith, Hugo Kanzler, and W. A. H. Bogardus also spoke.

TRANSFERS ELECTION CASES.

Now Before Extraordinary Grand Jury Impaneled at Governor's Order—Mr. Hedges's Explanation.

For the first time yesterday no election law violation cases were submitted to the special Grand Jury impaneled by District Attorney Gardiner. All such cases were transferred for the consideration of the Extraordinary Grand Jury impaneled by order of Gov. Roosevelt.

The transference of these cases entirely to the Extraordinary Grand Jury gave rise to a great deal of comment and speculation yesterday, and it was said among other things that Job E. Hedges, who was appointed Special Deputy Attorney General, had taken this step because he differed with the members of the special Grand Jury as to what could be construed as an indictable offense under the election and primary laws.

The following explanation was made by Mr. Hedges last evening:

"No cases were taken before the special Grand Jury to-day, because it is impossible at present to furnish cases for the consideration of both of the juries. Election law cases had perforce to be submitted to the special Grand Jury before the Extraordinary Grand Jury began its session. But it would now be unfair to the District Attorney's office to take up all the time of the special Grand Jury, inasmuch as the latter was called for the purpose of attending to the general business of that office. There is no desire on the part of the Attorney General to interfere in the slightest degree with the prosecution of the regular business of the District Attorney's department.

"I desire to add that every case presented to the special Grand Jury was carefully and attentively heard by that body, and every opportunity was afforded to the Attorney General to adduce whatever evidence he pleased."

The Extraordinary Grand Jury heard six cases yesterday and over a score of witnesses appeared before it.

Assistant District Attorney Unger said that the special Grand Jury would be continued till the end of the month, and would take up all cases presented to it.

PRINCETON'S HOPES RISE

Slight Improvement in the 'Varsity Eleven's Work the Cause.

STILL TOO MUCH FUMBLING

Undergraduates, However, Are Making the Welkin Ring with Their Enthusiasm.

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 22.—If enthusiasm could win from Yale, the Tigers would have an easy thing of it, for the entire university is strong in backing the team, and the spirit displayed is more pronounced than any year heretofore. At 1 o'clock the whole body of undergraduates assembled in front of Nassau Hall, and, after practicing cheers and songs for an hour, paraded through the town and down to the 'Varsity Field, where they enthusiastically watched the first half of the practice, which through the kindness of Capt. Edwards was made open to allow the students to see for themselves the condition of the team. Only several suspected persons were sent away.

The practice this afternoon was an improvement over that of the previous day, and it now seems as if the men were coming through all right from the temporary slump which they took a few days ago, and the coaches are in hope that all the men will be in good physical condition for the game. In the one twenty-minute half open to view the 'Varsity scored four times, but two of them were flukes and only two resulted from the playing of the 'Varsity. The first one was obtained by Hillebrand, who fell on the ball back of the scrubs' goal line, where Young had dropped.

This was purely a fluke, for Young had foolishly run back twenty yards to get a new start and dropped the ball when he slipped on a muddy spot. The second score was likewise made on the scrubs' errors, for Arthur Poe got the ball on a fumble and without opposition crossed the goal line. The other two touch-downs were scored on straight football. The work of the team in general was far from the standard, and the game abounded in fumbling. Neither McCord nor Hutchison seemed able to hold on to the ball, and this feature of the practice was very discouraging. The interference, however, shows some improvement, and this was the chief reason for the touch-downs made. Reiter played but a short time, and he will start in the game on Saturday, together with McCord.

Knight, McClave, and George Lathrop were tried running the ball, and will probably go into the game in this order, if needed. Wheeler's running was better to-day, but his kicking was rather poor, as he did not seem to get the ball off well. After fifteen minutes' play he retired in favor of Mattis. Hillebrand was also relieved by Lloyd and Mills by Craig. Roper and Lathrop succeeded Palmer and Poe on the ends.

The danger of the men going stale, which has been imminent for several days, is hoped to be averted by this shortened period of play. This afternoon's line-up was the last before the game, and signal practice alone will be the order of the day until the game. The scrub broke training to-night, as their work ended to-day. The slight improvement to-day has given the many supporters of Princeton a little more hope, although they realize that only the Tigers' finest possible playing can win.

YALE AT WORK IN THE RAIN.

First Real Practice Since the Harvard Game—Strong Scrub Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 22.—In a drizzling rain the Yale 'Varsity eleven had its first real practice of the week. At 2:15 the squad trotted out upon the field, where the 'Varsity and scrub were lined up for signal practice. The plays and forming of interference were gone through with slowly and carefully at first, but gradually increasing in speed. The men went through with them like a whirlwind without a fumble or mistake.

Foster Sanford was up from Columbia for the day, and devoted himself at first to the scrub, instructing them in mass plays and formations to work against the 'Varsity. Cunha came in for his share of the instructions, and Sanford frequently lined up against him to give the big fellow practice in breaking through. Cunha, however, is out of the race this year, unless some accident befalls Hale. The scrubs under Sanford's coaching went through their mass plays with much dash and precision, and, with Cunha, Gile, Tomlinson, Allen, Gould, and Winter, made strong opponents for the 'Varsity.

"Billy" Bull was much in evidence to-day, and showed the backs more about punt catching and running back with the ball. McBride and Sharpe did the kicking excellently, and Hale's passing was very satisfactory. Stillman and Francis were trained on the kick-off, while Sanford took the big guards, Brown and Olcott, in hand and gave them pointers on breaking through their opponents.

After forty-five minutes of this preliminary work the 'Varsity and scrubs lined up for the first actual playing since the Harvard game. The players were loudly cheered as they came on the field. The coaches called the men together for a single minutes' conference, and then the 'Varsity kicked off to the scrubs' twenty-yard line. Here the strong aggregation gotten together and instructed by Sanford began an attack on Francis and Olcott. The 'Varsity at first did not seem to wake up to the fact that they were playing football again, and the scrubs made three yards in a line. Minor once breaking through Olcott for a fifteen-yard run, which was finally stopped by Fincke. After this the scrub fumbled, losing the ball. The 'Varsity then woke up, but after getting ten yards the scrub proved so strong that McBride was compelled to kick. The punt was kicked on the next line-up, Fincke catching prettily and returning fifteen yards. Richards, Sharpe, and McBride took the ball for steady gains at centre and ends until Richards by a ten-yard run brought the ball to the one-yard line, where McBride took it over. The ball was placed on the scrubs' three-yard line, from which it was again carried over in two rushes. This ended the half, which lasted twenty minutes.

In judging the work to-day the strength of the scrubs must be taken into account. In spite of this, however, the defense was hardly satisfactory. On the other hand, the men had no trouble in getting through for long gains when the ball was in their possession. The 'Varsity men did not seem to be especially wide awake to-day when on the defensive, which was probably due to their long rest. Improvement is looked for to-morrow, when the last line-up occurs before the Princeton game.

There were several new coaches on hand to-day, the entire list being Rogers, Bull, Cutten, Hinkey, Sanford, Hartwell, and Wallace. Cutten's neck is well again, but he is no longer needed even if it were possible for him to get into condition.

Preparations for next Saturday are nearly completed. The tents for the men have been erected just outside of the inclosure. A new feature is the press stand now being erected on the west side. It is 250 feet in length and 10 feet wide, built above the seats, with a stairway leading from outside the inclosure. The fence between the stands and the gridiron is being made higher by the addition of three strands of stout copper wire stretched on iron frames that should be effectual in keeping the crowd off the field. Score boards are at both ends of the field this year instead of at the south end only, as heretofore.

CORNELL DOING WELL.

The Men's Work Yesterday Said to be the Best of the Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 22.—In twenty-minute halves the Cornell 'Varsity eleven scored forty points against the scrub team this afternoon. The team play was much in evidence and interference was the best that has been done for several days. Coach Houghton pronounced the work the best of the season and feels that the team is fast coming around into good condition. Coach Lewis has already worked a big improvement in the form of the second eleven, though to-day the 'Varsity played with such vim that the efforts of the second eleven were fruitless in trying to stop the advances. Freshman Lueder was given a trial at left tackle to-day in place of Folger, the latter having to retire from the game in the early part. Walbridge was again on the side lines. His place was filled by Substitute Otis.

Saturday the Cornell Freshmen eleven will play the Quaker Freshmen team at Franklin Field, and they were to-day coached by Lewis before the 'Varsity practice began.

INDIANS STILL WORK AT SIGNALS.

Physical Condition of the Men Is Not Satisfactory.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—Morning practice with the Indians was the order on account of the Syracuse-Dickinson game here to-day. Work was devoted principally to signal exercises, with no line-up against the second team. The new men are picking up the signals rapidly.

Roberts, the quarter back, is suffering from a severe knee sprain received yesterday, which will put him out of the game for a few days. A number of the players are suffering from boils, notably Artie Miller, Wheelock, and Pierce. Schoulders's convalescence is not as rapid as supposed, and his ability to play against Oberlin is now questioned. This morning's practice was secret, and was devoted partially to trick plays.

WESLEYAN'S LAST GAME.

Will Battle with Williams for Triangular League Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Nov. 22.—Next Saturday Wesleyan plays the most important game this season. This game with Williams will decide which is the champion in the triangular league, each team having defeated Amherst, the third member. From the fact that Williams scored 38 points against Amherst, while Wesleyan, with a substitute team, in the second half scored 40 against the same eleven, the outlook for a Wesleyan victory seems very bright.

The team as a whole is playing well together, and a strong defense has been developed as the result of good coaching and hard work on the part of the team.

It is a great disappointment to the college body that Capt. Rymer will be unable to play in the coming game. Although he is able to be on the field and direct the men, his knee has not become sufficiently strong to enable him to put on a suit.

ANNAPOLIS-WEST POINT GAME.

Many Distinguished Guests to be Present—Seats All Given Out.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Nov. 22.—The University of Pennsylvania committee in charge of the West Point-Annapolis football game has completed all arrangements for the notable contest, which will take place Dec. 2, on Franklin Field. The Military Academy has been apportioned 5,000 seats on the south stand, which are in Sections C to L inclusive. The Naval Academy has its seats in the north stand, in Sections R to X inclusive. In addition to this a number of boxes have been allotted to the two academies for distinguished guests.

The Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, and other members of the Cabinet have accepted invitations.

The requests for invitations to the University of Pennsylvania have been so numerous that no attention can be paid to those received after to-day, as the seating capacity of the Franklin Field has been reached.

Quakers Line Up in Practice.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—Good, hard, aggressive work characterized the football practice of the Pennsylvania team on Franklin Field to-day. With the exception of Wallace, right tackle, who has a bad ankle, all the men were out and are in good physical condition. Outland filled Wallace's place to-day.

The 'Varsity was lined up against the scrub for over a half hour and made three touch-downs against the second eleven. The Quakers played a strong offensive game, but their defensive work was not so good. Pennsylvania has but one more game, that with Cornell on Thanksgiving Day, and the red and blue hope to win by a decisive score.

Overwhelmed by Rutgers Eleven.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 22.—The football game here to-day between the College of the City of New York and Rutgers resulted in a victory for Rutgers by the score of 59 to 0. The halves were 25 and 20 minutes.

Syracuse, 18; Dickinson, 7.

CARLISLE, Penn., Nov. 22.—The football game between Dickinson College and Syracuse University was won by Syracuse by a score of 18 to 7.

Hamilton, 18; Trinity, 6.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 22.—Hamilton College easily defeated Trinity here this afternoon, the final score standing 18 to 6.

AVERAGES OF LEAGUE PITCHERS.

Hughes of Brooklyn Leads in Victories Won.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The following are the pitchers' records as given out by President Young of the National League to-day. The names are in alphabetical order and not in the order of standing:

Name and Club.	Games Played.	Per Cent. of Victories.	Per Cent. of Hits Off Pitcher.	Per Cent. of Base-on-Balls.	Average Runs Scored Per Game.	Per Cent. of Field-ing Chances Accepted.
Bates, Clev. & St. L.	0	.053	.352	9.15	.825	
Breitenstein, Cincinnati.	23	.591	.263	4.56	.935	
Cuppy, St. Louis	21	.550	.291	4.28	.927	
Chesbro, Pittsburg	40	.800	.286	6.32	.756	
Cunningham, Louisville.	37	.472	.291	5.00	.912	
Callahan, Chicago	35	.636	.269	4.50	.833	
Carrick, New York	43	.381	.328	5.72	.847	
Doheny, New York	34	.454	.276	6.09	.741	
Dineen, Washington	36	.424	.302	5.42	.855	
Dowling, Louisville	34	.406	.276	4.82	.849	
Dunn, Brooklyn	38	.648	.282	4.23	.937	
Donohue, Philadelphia	32	.758	.266	4.59	.933	
Fraser, Philadelphia	35	.618	.234	4.20	.797	
Fifield, Phila. & Wash.	19	.589	.322	5.25	.850	
Griffith, Chicago	36	.629	.262	4.47	.910	
Garvin, Chicago	21	.428	.269	4.71	.898	
Gettig, New York	15	.466	.297	6.80	.786	
Hughes, Brooklyn	34	.823	.231	3.55	.881	
Howell, Baltimore	25	.666	.269	4.32	.855	
Hughey, Cleveland	33	.121	.354	7.66	.728	
Hoffer, Cleveland	18	.470	.269	4.77	.862	
Hahn, Cincinnati	33	.766	.245	3.87	.831	
Hawley, Cincinnati	39	.483	.291	5.58	.909	
Knepper, Cleveland	26	.154	.322	5.15	.826	
Kennedy, Brooklyn	35	.676	.281	3.77	.825	
Kitson, Baltimore	28	.579	.257	3.79	.886	
Leever, Pittsburg	42	.488	.244	4.69	.887	
Lewis, Boston	28	.608	.268	4.28	.861	
Mercer, Washington	21	.333	.303	6.09	.908	
McGee, Louis., Phil., Wh.	23	.304	.309	6.39	.826	
Meekin, New York & Bos.	30	.433	.281	5.13	.803	
McJames, Brooklyn	33	.567	.281	5.06	.796	
McFarland, Washington	28	.296	.315	6.07	.833	
McGinnity, Baltimore	43	.651	.249	3.90	.890	
Nops, Baltimore	31	.571	.294	5.07	.870	
Nichols, Boston	38	.552	.*258	4.13	.884	
Orth, Philadelphia	17	.800	.269	4.12	.871	
Piatt, Philadelphia	39	.579	.267	4.54	.831	
Philippi, Louisville	38	.553	.267	4.71	.871	
Phillips, Cincinnati	28	.607	.268	4.03	.825	
Powell, St. Louis	43	.550	.294	4.67	.858	
Sudhoff, Clev. & St. L.	35	.424	.321	5.54	.844	
Seymour, New York	33	.424	.243	4.36	.753	
Schmidt, Cleveland	18	.111	.329	7.39	.792	
Tannehill, Pittsburg	17	.625	.289	5.82	.818	
Tannehill, Pittsburg	38	.605	.276	3.76	.955	
Taylor, Chicago	41	.450	.271	5.63	.910	
Taylor, Cincinnati	21	.429	.299	5.18	.878	
Weyhing, Washington	40	.447	.308	5.47	.791	
Woods, Louisville	21	.428	.287	4.81	.966	
Willis, Boston	38	.684	.226	3.29	.941	
Young, St. Louis	42	.634	.241	4.00	.870	

In the percentage of victories Hughes of Brooklyn stands first.

SIX DAY RACE IN KANSAS CITY.

Eleven Noted Bicycle Riders Start for Purse of $1,500.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—Eleven riders started to-day at Convention Hall in the six-day, forty-eight-hour bicycle race for the championship of America. They are Charles W. Miller of Chicago, the world's champion long-distance rider; Frank Waller, Boston, the forty-eight-hour champion of America; Bert Repine, Nashville, eighteen-hour champion; Oscar Julius, New York City, late champion of Sweden; Fred Nelson, Chicago, three-time winner of the Pullman road race; Ed Lingenfelder, Chicago; John Lawson, Chicago, holder of the forty-hour and 100-mile records; John Chapman, Atlanta, Ga.; Gust Lawson, Buffalo, brother of John Lawson; Oscar Plummer of Kansas City, and L. H. Niederhoff of Minneapolis. T. A. Barnaby of Boston, the twenty-four-hour champion, and Charles K. Hall of Seattle, a Pacific Coast record holder, were entered for the race, but had not arrived when the start was made.

The riders will go for eight consecutive hours daily, riding from 1:30 to 9:30 P. M. The purse amounts to $1,500, and $100 additional is offered for a new forty-eight-hour record.

In the final spurt to-night at the end of the eight hours, John Lawson came in ahead, having covered 165 miles 2 laps. Miller, Waller, Repine, and Julius also covered 165 miles 2 laps, and Gust Lawson was two laps behind them. The other scores were: Lingenfelder 163 miles; Niedehofer, 133; Nelson, 120; Plummer, 91; Chapman, 62. Plummer and Chapman retired early in the game, and probably will not go on again.

Money for a Pigeon-Shooting Ground.

The Inter-State Park Association, which has purchased the Haubitzer farm, between Jamaica and Queens, with a view of establishing a National pigeon shooting ground, has given a mortgage of $30,000 to the Kings County Trust Company to secure the payment of bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest. The money will be used to build a large casino, hotel, pigeon traps, and other improvements.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

The Metropolitan, John Hancock, and Germania Companies, the competitors in last night's series of games in the Life Insurance League at Starr's alleys, furnished some good sport. The first game between the John Hancock and Germania teams, was rather one-sided. The steady bowling of the John Hancock representatives enabled them to win easily by 84 pins. The second game, between the Metropolitans and Germanias, was close throughout. The Germanias had a slight advantage until the ninth frame, when several missed spares enabled the Metropolitans to secure the lead, which they retained to the end, winning by 22 pins. The John Hancock team won the third game easily, rolling the highest score of the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

John Hancock—Haight, 191; May, 130; Baldridge, 119; Luce, 169; Gilman, 151. Total, 760.
Germania—Leyser, 180; Arnheiter, 129; Kruse, 126; Yunge, 112; Huberth, 129. Total, 676.

SECOND GAME.

Metropolitan—Van Riper, 134; Simpson, 126; Selleck, 142; Moffatt, 182; Richardson, 162. Total, 746.
Germania—Leyser, 115; Arnheiter, 131; Kruse, 125; Yunge, 168; Huberth, 185. Total, 724.

THIRD GAME.

John Hancock—Haight, 137; May, 182; Jentzen, 170; Luce, 152; Gilman, 171. Total, 812.
Metropolitan—Van Riper, 125; Simpson, 187; Selleck, 149; Moffatt, 134; Richardson, 146. Total, 741.

An interesting series of games was decided in the Archdiocesan League at Starr's Alleys last night. The result of the first game was in doubt until the last ball was rolled, the Holy Cross second team winning from the first team of the Columbus Catholic Club with only nine pins to spare. Holden of the St. Mary's Club made the best individual showing of the night in the third game, a score of 201. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Columbus No. 1—Ferril, 125; Boyle, 155; Fox, 135; Hayes, 128; Garvey, 128. Total, 669.
Holy Cross No. 2—Gettings, 117; Dillon, 114; Callahan, 150; Burke, 179; Holsgrove, 118. Total, 678.

SECOND GAME.

Spalding No. 2—Powers, 123; J. Devlin, 191; Shannon, 137; Moran, 151; J. Markey, 137. Total, 739.
Holy Cross No. 1—Hennessy, 140; Booth, 141; Morrissey, 137; Doran, 148; Galvin, 141. Total, 707.

THIRD GAME.

St. Mary's—Holden, 201; Verbaum, 105; Geisler, 133; Spahn, 136; Stumpf, 147. Total, 722.
Columbus No. 1—Ferril, 124; Boyle, 112; Fox, 140; Hayes, 123; Garvey, 138. Total, 637.

FOURTH GAME.

St. Monica No. 2—O'Connor, 145; Brown, 136; Creeden, 154; Maher, 124; Daly, 154. Total, 713.
Holy Cross No. 1—Booth, 117; Hennessy, 116; Morrissey, 127; Doran, 128; Galvin, 154. Total, 642.

FIFTH GAME.

Spalding No. 2—Powers, 128; Devlin, 147; Brooks, 147; Shannon, 148; Markey, 146. Total, 716.
St. Monica No. 2—O'Connor, 111; Brown, 126; Creeden, 134; Maher, 119; Daly, 118. Total, 608.

SIXTH GAME.

St. Mary's—Holden, 160; Murphy, 127; Geisler, 165; Spahn, 188; Stumpf, 132. Total, 772.
Holy Cross No. 2—Gettings, 125; Dillon, 121; Callahan, 158; Burke, 131; Holsgrove, 142. Total, 677.

The Empire City "five" was outclassed in the Columbia League last night. In the first game the Belvideres defeated them by 91 pins, and in another game they lost to the Standards by 124 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Botts, 131; Newkirk, 146; Hunken, 186; Lockwood, 146; Hill, 179. Total, 788.
Empire City—Messing, 153; Welling, 135; John, 127; Gilham, 129; Williams, 153. Total, 697.

SECOND GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 172; Allison, 166; Tobin, 159; Thompson, 142; Wyman, 173. Total, 812.
Empire City—Messing, 153; Welling, 158; John, 137; Gilham, 102; Williams, 158. Total, 688.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 194; Allison, 166; Tobin, 135; Thompson, 171; Wyman, 167. Total, 833.
Belvidere—Botts, 160; Newkirk, 163; Hunken, 162, Lockwood, 156; Hill, 177. Total, 818.

The Morningsides defeated the Harlem Wheelmen and Cyclones in the Harlem League last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 201; Doncourt, 168; Duncan, (eight frames,) 141; Madden, 164; Klingelhoffer, 209. Total, 881.
Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 199; Dumahaut, 139; Reynolds, 165; Smith, 168; Duff, 169. Total, 835.

SECOND GAME.

Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 206; Le Beau, 176; Miller, 148; Setzer, 177; C. Boetjer, 178. Total, 885.
Harlem Wheelmen—Huson, 179; Dumahaut, 182; Reynolds, 147; Smith, 143; Duff, 149. Total, 800.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Demmler, 192; Doncourt, 156; Duncan, 166; Madden, 193; Klingelhoffer, 158. Total, 865.
Cyclone—Johansmeyer, 168; Le Beau, 169; Miller, 162; Setzer, 154; Boetjer, 189. Total, 842.

The Star team won two games from the Annex team in the Twenty-sixth Ward tournament, on Umla's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Star—A. Keifer, 166; Bordman, 135; Haan, 153; Moore, 192; C. Keifer, 171. Total, 817.
Annex—Sumner, 116; Dackofer, 128; May, 116; Grocinger, 170; Eyring, 202. Total, 732.

SECOND GAME.

Star—A. Keifer, 176; Bordman, 150; Haan, 178; Moore, 161; C. Keifer, 185. Total, 850.
Annex—Sumner, 190; Deckofer, 130; May, 143; Grocinger, 140; Eyring, 136. Total, 739.

The Homestead and Linwood Clubs were the winners in the Arlington National tournament last night. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Homestead—Cotte, 105; Landry, 122; Moore, 146; Duncan, 184; Leask, 152. Total, 709.
Amity—Appleyard, 108; Warren, 165; Mackey, 124; Sorenson, 118; Singer, 120. Total, 575.

SECOND GAME.

Linwood—Courtenay, 130; Ruddy, 135; Brennan, 162; Downes, 116; Kennedy, 111. Total, 654.
Amity—Appleyard, 142; Warren, 139; Mackey, 129; Sorenson, 104; Carrol, 132. Total, 646.

THIRD GAME.

Linwood—Tindale, 159; Ruddy, 140; Brennan, 121; Downes, 139; Kennedy, 154. Total, 713.
Homestead—Cotte, 148; Landry, 118; Moore, 144; Duncan, 161; Leask, 112. Total, 683.

In the American National Tournament at the Germania alleys last night the Columbia Club defeated the Germanias and Orientals. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 164; L. Sauer, 181; Clauss, 195; Chesterfield, 180; C. Sauer, 179. Total, 899.
Oriental—Mitchell, 206; Oest, 150; Vogel, 162; Rothermel, 170; Gillhaus, 167. Total, 864.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 181; Oest, 118; Lehnert, 157; Rothermel, 169; Gillhaus, 153. Total, 778.
Columbia—Taylor, 171; Drew, 154; Brophy, 180; Hartley, 160; Roche, 179. Total, 844.

THIRD GAME.

Germania—W. Sauer, 187; L. Sauer, 140; Clauss, 173; Chesterfield, 159; C. Sauer, 145. Total, 804.
Columbia—Taylor, 180; Drew, 163; Brophy, 142; Hartley, 173; Roche, 192. Total, 880.

Six teams competed in the Arcade headpin tournament last night, the Riverdale teams making the showing. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Riverdale No. 2—Graf, 60; Dorschel, 93; Quienten, 65; Gray, 64; Merten, 64. Total, 346.

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale No. 3—Heep, 80; Broadbeek, 93; Bronner, 87; Zollinger, 83; Ebling, 79. Total, 422.

THIRD GAME.

Aetna No. 1—Frainkle, 66; Kahl, 52; Fouls, 28; Westner, 47; G. Pelinitz, Jr., 86. Total, 279.
Kestner, 47; G. Pelinitz, Jr., 86. Total, 279.

FOURTH GAME.

Aetna No. 2—Hunt, 55; Nordheim, 17; Mergardt, 71; Beyer, 60; L. Pellnitz, 27. Total, 230.

FIFTH GAME.

Excelsior No 1—Offerman, 86; Heineke, 83; Junge, 86; Liss, 47; Schnackenberg, 52. Total, 354.

SIXTH GAME.

Excelsior No. 2—Lubke, 85; Heemsoth, 84; Hoops, 59; Lange, 51; Bosch, 43. Total, 322.

It took eleven frames to decide the game between Fulton and Commonwealth Councils in the Royal Arcanum tournament at Trainor's alleys, Brooklyn, last night. Both teams had 759 in the tenth frame. Commonwealth won on the next stroke by 22 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 176; McDonough, 146; Silvera, 156; Herbert, 179; Fernbach, 155. Total, 812.
Commonwealth Council—Mullhausen, 181; Folk, 136; Cocroft, 166; McKean, 195; Fisher, 156. Total, 884.

SECOND GAME.

Fulton Council—Lovell, 198; McDonough, 170; Silveria, 161; Herbert, 182; Fernbach, 179. Total, 880.
Gilbert Council—Anderson, 186; Fuller, 159; Wager, 167; Bierds, 159; Van Tassel, 186. Total, 807.

THIRD GAME.

Commonwealth Council—Mullhausen, 148; Folk, 157; Cocroft, 155; McKean, 117; Fisher, 114. Total, 691.
Gilbert Council—Anderson, 189; Fuller, 179 Wager, 129; Bierds, 148; Van Tassel, 224. Total, 869.

In the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum subtournament at the Elephant Club last evening the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fort Green Council—Perry, 127; Horton, 140; Haff, 154; Lilly, 163; Spencer, 145. Total, 729.
East New York Council—Rockefellow, 178; Hamcke, 141; Douglas, 162; Bierhusen, 141; Senior, 186. Total, 807.

SECOND GAME.

Fort Green Council—Horton, 208; Haff, 138; Doctor, 165; Lilly, 149; Spencer, 122. Total, 782.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 199; Williams, 187; Lesaner, 98; Schofield, 160; Nimmo, 145. Total, 789.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 170; Hamcke, 200; Douglas, 177; Bierhusen, 140; Senior, 126. Total, 813.
Brevoort Council—Spencer, 161; Williams, 101; Earle, 110; Schofield, 135; Nimmo, 128. Total, 635.

Company G and the Hospital Corps were the winners in the games rolled last night in the championship tournament at the Thirteenth Regiment. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 182; Ross, 105; Bogert, 158; Frank, 117; Purdy, 157. Total, 719.
Company M—Hedges, 80; Wendell, 107; Pendergrast, 99; Leake, 123; Langsdaff, 63. Total, 472.

SECOND GAME.

Company G—Townsend, 169; Ross, 122; Bogert, 99; Frank, 129; Purdy, 148. Total, 663.
Hospital Corps—Bacon, 149; Affleck, 91; Stocksdale, 80; Rodriguez, 120; Briggs, 115. Total, 535.

Tournament Games To-night.

American National—Lotus, Empire, Morningside.
Harlem League—Premier, Knickerbocker, Oriental.
Columbia League—Riverdale, Corinthian, Mercury.
Arlington National, New York—Alco, Welcome, Glendale.
Brooklyn Royal Arcanum League—Alert, Washington Irving, Price.
Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island—Amphion, Red Hook, South Brooklyn.
Arlington National, Brooklyn—Echo, Imperial A. B. C.
National League, at Starr's alleys.
Bank Clerks' League, at Reid's alleys.
Fire Insurance League, at Reid's alleys.

Bowling Notes.

Charles Starr of the Golden Rod Club, in an "open game" at the Germania alleys on Tuesday night, rolled 300, the best possible score in bowling. This is the first time this season that a score of 300 has been made.

***

The series of games scheduled in the Royal Arcanum League last night was postponed until the first week in January.

NEW CLASS OF 70-FOOTERS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Nov. 22.—The new class of racing boats being built by the Herreshoffs known as the seventy-foot class is being pushed ahead, and one of the new boats is well along toward completion. From a gentleman acquainted with the facts it was learned that the boats will have a racing length of 77 feet, with 70 feet of water line and 104 feet over all, 19 feet 6 inches of beam, and 14 feet draught.

Four boats have already been ordered, and it is thought that this number will be all the Herreshoffs will turn out this Winter. The owners are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, and Edwin D. Morgan. They are to be delivered as soon as completed, and without drawings, as was done in the case of the thirty-footers. Each of the boats will be supplied with steam tenders in torpedo-boat designs, with but one propeller, and with a steaming capacity of 20 knots an hour. These will be seventy feet over all. In speed they are expected to outclass the Navahoe and Vigilant without time allowance.

It is claimed that the new class of boats will prove to be the fastest in this country. Their crews will consist of seventeen men all told, and the sail area will be as already announced. In racing the boats will carry everything on board, and there will be no stripping for such events. Newport will be the headquarters of the fleet during the Summer, as is the case with the thirty-footers, which will next season continue their daily racing for prizes and sweepstakes.

C. B. L. Robinson, owner of the sloop Queen Mab, is trying to sell his boat, and if he succeeds he will build a large and fast schooner.

STARK WINS AT BILLIARDS.

J. Byron Stark and Arthur Townsend were the players in the Inter-City and Inter-Club handicap amateur billiard tournament last night at Slosson's Academy, and Stark won the most interesting and exciting game played so far. Both men were in their best form, Stark just barely failing to equal the Class B amateur average of the year, (10 10-29,) made by himself last Thursday. Townsend played a game good enough to win most amateur matches, and averaged 8. Stark was scratch man, and played 300, while his opponent had to make 280.

Stark drew away from Townsend in the fifth inning with a run of 50, made by clever nursing, and held this advantage throughout. Townsend kept his nerve, however, and with a series of pretty runs, which ended in a superb run of 61, the best break of the game, almost overcame Stark's advantage. A difficult bank shot on which he attempted to kiss from one ball to the other ended this run and left the ivories together for Stark, who ran 17.

Townsend had several chances to win, which he failed to take advantage of during the last innings. The score:

Stark—(300)—0 5 5 0 50 11 42 0 10 0 1 3 1 9 0 2 20 47 2 17 5 5 6 6 9 17 9 5 1 0 3. Total, 300. Average, 9 21-31. High runs, 50, 42, 47.

Townsend—(280)—0 7 1 7 21 1 3 0 2 25 1 2 26 1 37 1 3 5 61 2 1 1 2 21 3 7 2 2 9. Total, 240. Average, 8. High runs, 26, 37, 61.

Keeney and Townsend play in the game to-night.

Racing Results at Oakland.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Oakland results:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. Alaska, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2½ to 1, won; Santello, 117, (Carter,) 6 to 1, second; Major Cook, 109, (Spencer,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:19. Commercial Traveler, Piero, Florence Fink, Tourist II., and The Offering also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; all ages. Don Medanos, 108 pounds, (Songer,) 2 to 1, won; Rosamonde, 110, (T. Burns,) 2 to 5, second; Una Colorado, 107, (T. Walsh,) 30 to 1, third. Time—1:30¾. Three starters.

THIRD RACE.—Seven-eighths of a mile; purse. Gauntlet, 102 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 5, won; Ostler Joe, 107, (Songer,) 6 to 5, second; Ringmaster, 104, (Heuhl,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:30¼. Torsida, White Fern, Sylvan Lass, and Kootenai also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; selling. High Ho, 102 pounds, (Jones,) 2 to 1, won; Flamaway, 104, (W. Narvez,) 7 to 1, second; Dare II., 112, (T. Burns,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:19. Torribo, Dolore, Isabelle, Shellac, and Whaleback also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile; selling. Pat Morrissey, 109 pounds, (Thorpe,) 2 to 5, won; Sly, 105, (Bullman,) 3 to 1, second; Peace, 104, (Songer,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:24¾. Three starters.

SIXTH RACE.—Mile; purse. Satsuma, 112 pounds, (E. Jones,) 4 to 5, won; San Vana, 107, (Songer,) 5 to 1, second; Festoso, 95, (J. Rauch,) 2½ to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Imp. Mistral II. also ran.

At the Bennings Track.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Results at Bennings:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, non-winners in 1899; five and a half furlongs. Tyrba, 104 pounds, (O'Leary,) 4 to 1, won; Speedmas, 99, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Langdon, 112, (Jenkins,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:10. Gold Standard, Princess India, Lexington Pirate, Ludwigshafen, Russell A. Waldon, Christopher C., Atlantus, Sag City, and Emile Zola also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, non-winners in 1899; five and a half furlongs. Aratoma, 112 pounds, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, won; J. A. Gray, 112, (O'Connor,) 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; Vertigo, 107, (Jenkins,) 4½ to 1, third. Time—1:10¾. Claroba, Vioris, Judge Denney, Tankard, Requita, Connover, Tremargo, Bernard M., Trade Last, and Exilis also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Maiden two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Randy, 110 pounds, (Clawson,) 2½ to 1, won; Grandeur, 110, (O'Leary,) 6 to 1 and 8 to 5, second; Bermuda Hundred, 107, (Jenkins,) 9 to 5, third. Time—1:24. Robert Metcalf, Warren Wood, Fonsole, Matt Simpson, and Silver Maple also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; three years old and upward, non-winners of $500 in 1899; one mile and one hundred yards. Brisk, 111 pounds, (Clawson,) 8 to 5, won; Compensation, 102, (Slack,) 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, second; Weller, 101, (Brien,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:50 2-5. Mindula, Campania, St. Lorenzo, Plantain, and Avoca also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap; two years old; six furlongs. Sidney Lucas, 118 pounds, (O'Connor,) 9 to 30, won; Hagedon, 112, (Jenkins,) 6 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Allaire, 102, (O'Leary,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:15 1-5.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap; three years old and upward; mile and one furlong. Kinnikinic, 122 pounds, (Clawson,) 9 to 10, won; Beau Ideal, 100, (McIntyre,) 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; St. Simonian, 102, (O'Connor,) 3½ to 1, third. Time—1:58. Rare Perfume and Sir Hubert also ran.

Elliott's Fine Marksmanship.

H. H. Blauvelt of the Brooklyn Gun Club entertained several friends yesterday with a shoot at Ridgewood, N. J. The event of the day was the fine marksmanship of J. A. R. Elliott of Kansas City. He killed every bird at which he shot, and he was in every match to which he could gain entrance. An interesting contest took place between T. C. Wright of Paterson and G. W. Felgenspan of Newark, in which the latter lost.

C. D. BURR BUYS KELLAR.

Well-Known Horse Brought $6,200 at Madison Square Garden Sale.

Excellent prices and a brisk demand for high-class animals continue at the Madison Square Garden sale of trotters and pacers. The morning and afternoon yesterday were taken up in completing the sale of the consignment of C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill. There were seventy-five head, principally young animals, the get of Allerton. They sold for a total of $36,710, an average of $490.

Kellar, by Allerton-Miss France, was the highest-priced horse sold yesterday. He was bought by Carll D. Burr, Commack, L. I., for $6,200. It was r

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
Orders solicited for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS in any amount from 10 SHARES UPWARD.
in lots of from 1,000 BUSHELS UPWARD. **WHEAT**
ACCOUNTS ACCEPTED IN AMOUNTS AS LOW AS $100.
Interest charges never to exceed six per cent. in any money market.
BRANCH OFFICES:
1,300 Broadway, Cor. 34th St.
621 Broadway, Cor. Houston St.
Main Offices: 32 & 34 Broadway.
SPECIAL LADIES' DEPT. AT BRANCHES.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.
Call or send for our SPECIAL REPORTS on our favorite stocks.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
HOFFMAN HOUSE,

Geo. E. Armstrong & Co.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
MEMBERS OF
New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
44 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
146 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.
231 MAIN ST., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Ward Armstrong & Co.,
20 GT. WINCHESTER ST., LONDON.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.
Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVE., 66 BROADWAY,
OFFERS ITS SERVICES IN THE MATTER OF
Taking entire charge of Mortgages on Real Estate,
Collecting interest, paying the taxes, and insuring buildings. Collecting Coupons and Dividends.
If Mortgages are paid off proceeds will be reinvested or held subject to check.
And all Trusts accepted in conformity with the laws of any State or of U. S.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice-Presdt.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d Vice-President.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Sec. and Treas.
FRED'K GORE KING, Ass't Sec. & Treas.

American Chicle Co.
PREFERRED AND COMMON
BOUGHT BY
Charles H. Freshman,
10 WALL ST.

A GENTLEMAN WHO FOR SOME YEARS HAS served as Treasurer of a large industrial corporation desires a position of responsibility with a banking house where his experience and judgment in the management of industrial affairs and his knowledge of engineering may be of value. Or, being possessed of some means and having connections valuable for securing a certain class of banking business, would form a partnership with proper parties of ample resources and successful banking experience. Address F. R., Box 102 Times.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER 18 Wall St.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Aaron Wartels and Abraham Schulman, under the firm name of WARTELS & SCHULMAN, has been dissolved by mutual consent, and that all assets and liabilities are assumed by Mr. Aaron Wartels, who will continue the same business at the old stand, 94 Canal St., New York City.

FINANCIAL.

KINGS COUNTY AND FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANIES.
NOTICE.

To the Holders of the GUARANTY TRUST CO. CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT for the following bonds and shares:
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES A BONDS,
COLLATERAL TRUST SERIES B BONDS,
INCOME DEBENTURE BONDS, AND
STOCK OF THE KINGS COUNTY ELEVATED RAILWAY CO., AND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE FULTON ELEVATED RAILWAY COMPANY,
embraced in the plan and agreement of reorganization, dated APRIL 11TH, 1899.

Notice is hereby given that on and after **NOVEMBER 23D, 1899,** holders of Guaranty Trust Company of New York Certificates of Deposit for above-mentioned securities may receive the new bonds and Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock represented by Voting Trust Certificates to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Certificates at the offices of the Guaranty Trust Company of N. Y., No. 65 Cedar St., New York City.

Each holder must deliver all the certificates of deposit held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated. Not more than one hundred schedules will be taken in on each business day.

Holders entitled to fractions of bonds or of Brooklyn Rapid-Transit Company stock certificates must either sell the fractions or purchase such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire bond or a whole share of stock, at an approximate market price to be fixed by the committee.

Holders transmitting Certificates of Deposit by mail must indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they desire the new securities sent by express, at their expense.

November 22d, 1899.

AUGUST BELMONT,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.

OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
CAPITAL $2,000,000
SURPLUS $2,000,000
Transacts a General Banking Business.
Allows Interest on Deposits subject to check.
Is Legal Depositary for Court & Trust Funds.
Acts as Fiscal Agent for Cities & Corporations.
Buys and sells Foreign Exchange.
Issues Commercial and Travellers' Credits Available in all parts of the world.
Loans money on Bond and Mortgage.
Issues First Mortgage Trust Gold Bonds.
Acts as Trustee, Registrar & Transfer Agent.
Transacts a General Trust Business.

OFFICERS.
George W. Young ..... President
Luther Kountze ..... Vice-President
James Timpson ..... 2d Vice-President
Arthur Turnbull ..... 3d Vice-President
Clark Williams ..... Treasurer
William P. Elliott ..... Secretary
Richard M. Hurd ..... Asst. Secretary
Calvert Brewer ..... Asst. Treasurer
Alexander Phillips ..... Man'g For'n Dept

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,

Wm. H. Baldwin, Jr.,	Gustav E. Kissel,
Frederick O. Barton,	Luther Kountze,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Charlton T. Lewis,
Dumont Clarke,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Charles D. Dickey,	Theodore Morford,
William P. Dixon,	Robert Olyphant,
Robert A. Granniss,	Charles M. Pratt,
G. G. Haven, jr.,	James Timpson,
Charles R. Henderson,	Eben B. Thomas,
	George W. Young.

DIVIDENDS.

American Linseed Company,
No. 100 William Street, New York, Nov. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held today, the 3d quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. was declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable by check from Chicago, Dec. 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of the transfer books Nov. 25th, 12 o'clock noon. Books reopen Dec. 16th. The Common Stock Transfer Books will not close.
G. E. HIGHLEY, Sec'y.

UNION SQUARE BANK,
8 UNION SQUARE,
NEW YORK, November 14th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on December 1st next.
The transfer books will be closed from November 21 until December 2d, 1899.
JACOB W. SCHEU, Cashier.

PEOPLES GAS LIGHT AND COKE CO. (of Chicago.)
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable to the Stockholders on November 25th, 1899.
The transfer books will close in New York, on November 11th, 1899, at noon, and will reopen November 27th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Ulster & Delaware Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the general office of the company, at Rondout, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 5th, 1899, at 1:00 o'clock P. M. H. C. SOOP,
Dated Nov. 18th, 1899. Secretary.

CLAIMS BICYCLE RACK PATENT.

Syracuse Man Collects from Those Now Using Them.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—Benjamin Youlan, acting as agent for Edwin S. Calkins of Solvay, a manufacturing suburb of Syracuse, is going about this city enforcing the payment of $5 from every man or woman who has an ordinary bicycle rack in front of his or her place of business. The claim of Calkins is that he possesses a patent on this rack which all those who are using it are violating.

In an interview to-day Mr. Youlan said that there were 2,600 of these racks in use in Buffalo, and that he expects to collect $13,000 from the people owing them. He has already collected money from many people, as few, if any, of them care to go to law over the matter. Youlan says that Mr. Calkins intends collecting the $5 from owners of racks in every city and town in the United States, as the best legal talent obtainable has assured him that he is right in his legal claim.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks irregular.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 22	300,006
To date this year	151,286,204
Corresponding date last year	98,105,812

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Nov. 22	$2,433,400
To date this year	$778,196,670
Corresponding date last year	$773,288,410

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 4@8 per cent.; at three months, 6 per cent.; at six months, 6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Ice	5⅝	Del., L. & W.	1
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	¾	Erie 1st pf.	½
Am. Express	1	Federal Steel	½
Am. S. & Ref.	½	General Electric	3½
Am. Sugar Ref.	½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Tin Plate	¾	Long Island	1
Am. Tin Plate pf.	½	Manhattan Con.	⅞
Am. Tobacco	½	Mexican Central	½
Balt. & Ohio	1	Mexican Nat. ctfs.	½
Balt. & Ohio pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	1½
B'klyn Rapid Tr.	⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	2
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Pacific Coast	½
B., R. & P.	3	People's Gas, Chi.	½
Ches. & Ohio	⅞	Peoria & East.	2
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅝	P., C., C. & St. L.	1
Chi., I. & L.	1⅝	Reading 1st pf.	½
C., I. & L. pf.	3½	Rio Grande West.	1½
C., R. I. & Pac.	⅝	Rio Gr. West. pf.	2¼
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Southern Pacific	½
Chi. Term. T. pf.	1¼	South. Ry. pf.	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅝	Third Avenue	1¼
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1¾	U. S. Leather	1⅞
Col. So. 1st pf.	¾		
Del. & Hudson	⅝		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil	⅝	Met. W. S. El., Chi.	1
Anaconda Copper	½	Minn. & St. L.	2¼
Balt. & O. pf.	½	National Lead	½
C. G. W. deb.	¾	North American	1
Col. Midland	½	P. & W. pf., t. r.	1⅛
Hocking Valley	1	Rep. I. & S. pf.	⅝
Hocking Valley pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
H. B. Claflin	½	Wagner Pal. Car	3
Iowa Central pf.	⅝		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

C., Ind. & L. ref. 5s.	1	Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s.	2
Ev. & T. H. gen.	1	Mor. & Essex 1st.	1

Bonds Declined.

So. Pacific Col. 5s, Sta.	1⅞	Standard R. & T. inc.	1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Some little nervousness continues to show in the call money market, Stock Exchange rates rising yesterday to 8 per cent. at one time, although insignificant transactions took place above 6 per cent., many more contracts being made at the minimum of 4 per cent. than at the earlier 8 per cent. figure.

Meanwhile sterling exchange quotations sag. It is no longer urged, even by rabid bear speculators, that we are threatened with immediate gold exports—such being their emphatic predictions coincident with Secretary Gage's bond redemption policy. The softness in exchange is regarded by no banking authority, however as a matter of surprise. Natural trade conditions warrant a lower level, a level low enough to bring gold here from abroad; and, according to bankers of experience and alertness such an import gold movement cannot be long delayed.

Meantime, forecasts of higher rates in the loan market are popular in professional speculative circles, the desire for such a development rather than any reason to expect it being back of prophecies. Money comes this way from the West in some substantial volume, and loans made direct to New York by Chicago banks and trust companies are mounting to high figures. Chicago has never hitherto been a large lender of time money here, such funds as have been taken from the West being as a rule subject to call—the Western surpluses ordinarily drifting into New York banks as deposits on which relatively insignificant returns were made. Western people who are fond of phraseology reciting the financial independence of the West cite the new departure as significant.

***

Transactions in the Stock Exchange yesterday were small, barely 400,000 shares being traded in. Work by one or two pools on the bull side resulted in advances and similar pool work on the bear side forced some declines. Most of the day's development reflected manipulation. Public interest showed little. They who are of most consequence in the financial world seem content to wait yet a little longer time before encouraging general activity.

Yet yesterday's record showed an extraordinary distribution of business. Approximately 140 different stocks were traded in. Activity appeared only in some of the coal stocks, the Pacific shares, and two or three of the industrials. The exception to this was furnished by Three C's and Chesapeake and Ohio, the transactions in which, about equally divided, aggregated 50,000 shares. Chesapeake and Ohio rose about a point, while Three C.'s gained nearly three, touching the highest point it has reached in a long while. Wall Street, of course, is full of incidental tales of impending deals, but most representations of the sort are palpable inventions. It is, though, safe to estimate that as a guaranteed Vanderbilt dividend payer Three C's will enjoy new value in Wall Street.

***

The slowness with which bonds are offered to the Government in response to Secretary Gage's bid is the subject of much theorizing upon the part of the rank and file in Wall Street. It was the popular prediction when the Treasury announcement was made last week that the entire $25,000,000 would be delivered at once; and that such a result has not followed occasions surprise in many quarters, and professions of anxiety in others. They who chiefly are anxious are speculators short of stocks whose business it is to have worries fresh made every hour. In banking circles there continue expressions of confidence that the whole $25,000,000 will be available before the end of the month. It is still declared by Wall Street men who have reputations for being careful in their statements that blocks of bonds to the extent of several millions are in hand and will be found ready for transfer to Washington "at the right time."

TESTS OF GOOD TIMES.

No stronger testimony in relation to the wonderful activity in the iron and steel trades could be given than that of Charles T. Schoen, President of the Pressed Steel Car Company, who says:

"For the last year the iron and steel business has been astonishingly active and prosperous; and so far as I can see the prospects are brighter than ever—if, indeed, that could be possible.

"As for our own company, we are in a very healthy and prosperous condition and are working day and night. Our new plant in Pittsburg is now in operation; and instead of turning out forty-five cars per day, as we formerly did in our two plants devoted to the building of steel cars, we are now making eighty cars per day.

"Our two additional plants, which are devoted to the building of trucks, bolsters, and miscellaneous work used in the construction of wooden cars, are full of orders.

"The company at the present time is using in its four plants about 1,300 tons of steel plate per day, and has orders ahead approximating eighteen millions of dollars.

"Every trunk line and many small roads are our customers—not for a small number of cars, but, in nearly every case, so far as the trunk lines are concerned, for orders amounting to from $1,000,000 to $4,000,000. All our material entering into the work under contract is provided for.

"The demands upon us come not only from all over the country, but from abroad. As is known, an order was recently placed with us by the Egyptian State Railway. We are preparing to handle foreign business extensively and are getting our agencies into shape."

HOW ONE ROAD WILL BENEFIT.

Officers of Norfolk and Western say that the recent discovery of rich manganese ore lands along their line in the Shenandoah Valley will mean a very great deal for the road, inasmuch as the discovery is attracting new capital to that part of the country and will result in its material development. The freight rates from the ore, once the beds are worked will, it is said, be no inconsiderable factor.

It is understood a party of New York capitalists have formed a syndicate to develop the new ore lands, which are near the Crimora beds.

EARNINGS IN THE WEST.

One of the striking statements of earnings put out yesterday was that of Chicago and Northwestern, which showed earnings for the month of October of $4,270,000, and from June 1 of $20,576,400—an increase in the former case of $593,300, and in the latter of $4,072,000.

Incidentally, it is pointed out as bearing on the prosperity of the Western roads, that the passenger earnings of several of the roads are showing as great a gain as the freight earnings, substantial and enormous as they have been, and officers of the roads say there is no sign of any falling off in either line of business.

TO REBUILD A MILL.

In connection with the meetings in this city of American steel and wire interests it is definitely announced that the Waukegan Wire Mill, recently burned, will be rebuilt at once, and on a larger scale. This sets at rest the many contradictory stories lately heard in respect to the property.

It is understood the new mill will employ 1,000 men, and its equipment will be modern in every sense of the word.

TALK OF ABSORPTION.

It was reported on Wall Street yesterday that the Manhattan Light and Heat Company would shortly absorb the Brooklyn Gas and Electric Company on terms that would be satisfactory to the stockholders of both companies. One of the reports was to the effect that the absorption would be on a basis of one and a half shares of the Manhattan Company for one of the Brooklyn company.

It is pointed out that the Manhattan Company has reserved 60,000 of its 160,000 shares, and it is said that these were saved for the purpose of taking over the Brooklyn concern.

TO INCREASE ITS STOCK.

It is announced that a meeting of the stockholders of Laclede Gas will be held Jan. 22, when a proposition to increase the common stock of the company from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000 will be considered. It is understood that a part of the new issue will go toward retiring some of the bonds of the company, while the remainder will be used for extensions of the property.

There is talk that the company will shortly have to face new competition.

MORE NEW EQUIPMENT.

The railroads of the country continue to order new equipment so as to accommodate their growing business. Among the announcements made on Wall Street yesterday was one to the effect that the Chicago and Alton has bought 350 new stock cars, and is shortly to give an order for 500 coal cars and 1,000 box cars. The Southern Pacific is contemplating purchases of some 2,000 freight cars, while the Baltimore and Ohio and other Eastern roads are also considering additional purchases.

BOGUS SELLING ORDERS.

Stock Exchange brokers were more or less exercised yesterday when it was discovered that a number of postal cards, purporting to come from the office of Connor & Co., and giving forged orders to sell Manhattan Elevated stock, had been sent to several Stock Exchange houses. Fortunately the brokers to whom the forged orders were sent communicated with Connor & Co. before filling the orders, and in that way the discovery of the forgery was made.

At once notices were sent out through the news agencies notifying the Street of the nature of the orders, and warning against other such transactions.

Mr. W. E. Connor, head of the firm, has ordered a thorough investigation of the matter, pointing out that other such forged orders might follow at any time, and, if done in a more skillful manner, might be filled before their nature was learned.

ON THE GOVERNING COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange yesterday R. H. T. Halsey of the firm of Halsey & Hudnut was elected a member of the Governing Committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of F. L. Henry.

NO RUSSIAN BONDS BOUGHT.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company has authorized a denial of the report from St. Petersburg that the company had concluded an arrangement for the purchase of 4 per cent. bonds of the Vladi-Kavkas and Southeastern Railway to the value of $10,200,000. Officers of the company say that there never was any thought of such a transaction.

REGULAR DIVIDEND DECLARED.

At a meeting of the Directors of the International Paper Company yesterday the regular dividend of 1¼ per cent. was paid. Reports submitted were said to be very satisfactory, indicating a good volume of business and large orders ahead.

NO LET-UP IN THE IRON TRADE.

Discussing the condition of the iron and metal trades, The Iron Age will to-day say:

"After a long period of the most intense activity the iron markets have quieted down considerably. This is usual at this season of the year. In fact, it has come later than we have been accustomed to. While this is a matter of annual recurrence, this year the special circumstance is added that in the great majority of the different branches the product is engaged for many months to come, running in some lines far into the second half of next year. Many producers are still so far behind in their deliveries that a quieter spell is welcomed as a relief. In some branches it will require intense activity during the whole of the usually dull period to work off the long-delayed orders and the contracts at hand for future delivery.

"In raw materials the situation has changed little. The coke production for next year has been fully contracted for, and apparently the requirements have not been entirely covered, since a sharp advance over recent contract prices has been realized. The ore situation is unchanged, the association not having opened its books as yet for the next season.

"Bessemer pig in the Central West remains very firm, but only a moderate business has been done. There are indications from the fact that inquiries are in the market from large consuming interests, that the present scarcity will continue during all the first half of next year. Western firms have bought round lots in Eastern territory to cover sales made earlier in the year of Western pig for Eastern delivery, thus releasing it for the Western market.

"Steel is very quiet, and $35 to $36 for billets in the Central West, for delivery during the first half of 1900, is the prevailing quotation. There has been a readjustment, too, in the prices of basic open hearth billets. It does not appear that buyers are taking hold very vigorously at these prices, which represent a readjustment after the high prices for small lots for quick delivery, which necessarily were the basis of all recent quotations.

"The market for muck bars has continued easy. This is principally due to the fact that leading buyers of skelp are not placing orders for skelp, so that the mills are seeking relief by marketing their iron in the form of muck bar.

"In nearly the whole line of finished iron and steel the markets are quiet, and few orders are being entered. In some branches, like in structural material, this is causing no pressure whatever. In others, however, like in plates, sheets, bars, skelp, &c., some mills are seeking business and are trying to encourage sales by concessions from the recent prices for prompt delivery.

"What quantities are being taken by the railroad interests is well illustrated by the fact that one mill recently received an order for 33,000 car axles, which represents about 8,500 tons.

"The report is current that a lot of 20,000 tons of steel rails has been sold for shipment to Japan.

"The only recent movement in the matter of imports has been that in old material. Some lots of foreign old rails have been marketed."

GAS WAR SETTLEMENT.

This bulletin appeared in Wall Street yesterday:

That vigorous efforts are being made to settle the present war between the several local gas companies is admitted by interests connected with those corporations. At the present moment a settlement is very near at hand, and it may be only a question of hours when some definite step will be taken.

It is understood that negotiations for the purchase of the Standard Gas Company have been resumed between the Consolidated Gas and Rockefeller interests and Russell Sage, and with every prospect of a successful issue. Some time ago these same parties reached an agreement as to the price that would be paid to and accepted by Mr. Sage for his Standard Gas Company. The deal fell through, however, because Mr. Sage insisted that the same price should be offered to all the other stockholders in the company. The fact that negotiations have been resumed indicates that Mr. Sage has carried his point, and as the parties had practically agreed upon the other details of the purchase, it is probable that the consummation of the same will come very soon. One authority says that an announcement may be made before the week is over.

It is admitted that all the gas companies are heartily tired of the present war and particularly dissatisfied with the present price of gas. It is understood that strong and influential interests in the different companies have come to an agreement to raise the price of gas before Jan. 1, whether a full and complete settlement of the gas troubles has been reached or not. All agree that the cutting of the gas rates is of no advantage to any of the companies, while it naturally reduces the income of all.

Russell Sage smiled when he read this with great care and, apparently, lively interest. "This" he said, "is not true. Or, rather, it's partly true. I do not know, however, that I care to appear in print on the subject, because there have been so many misrepresentations and so many stories of 'gas war' settlement. There's just this in the story: There have been parties, out-of-town interests, very responsible interests, that I do not identify with the Consolidated and Rockefeller interests, who have been fishing around to purchase securities of the local gas companies.

"Now, these people may after all be acting for the Consolidated people and the Rockefellers, while I have no idea that they are. It is likely that the people who are trying to get these gas securities have a plan to end the gas war. At any rate, they want Standard Gas Light stock, and I have received a liberal offer for mine, and the offer extends to all the stockholders. I will not name the negotiators or the terms. The price offered was higher than the market price. I have come to no decision in the matter. Shall I accept? Well [laughing] that's my own private business. I know of no ending of the war, only of this offer, and I have not even heard of any agreement to raise the price of gas before Jan. 1, in any event."

No confirmation of any statement in the bulletin was had in the financial district.

NEW SECURITIES LISTED.

The following new securities were yesterday admitted to the regular list of the New York Stock Exchange by the Listing Committee:

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, $824,900 additional guaranteed special stock, making the total amount listed to date $20,321,200.

Manhattan Railway Company, $4,000,000 additional consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. coupon gold bonds of 1990, for $1,000 each, Nos. 24,183 to 28,182, inclusive, (and registered bonds into which these coupon bonds and other coupon bonds previously listed may be converted,) making the total amount listed to date $28,065,000, included in Nos. 1 to 28,182.

Brooklyn Ferry Company of New York, $6,500,000 first consolidated mortgage fifty-year 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1948, for $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 6,500 inclusive.

The Homestake Mining Company, $8,500,000 additional capital stock, making the total listed to date $21,000,000.

Flint and Père Marquette Railroad Company, $242,000 additional Port Huron Division first mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1939 for $1,000 each, Nos. 1,834 to 2,000, inclusive, and Nos. 3,251 to 3,325, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $3,325,000, Nos. 1 to 3,325, inclusive.

Equitable Gas Light Company of New York, $1,000,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. gold coupon bonds of 1932, for $1,000 each, Nos. 2,501 to 3,500, inclusive, making the total amount listed to date $3,500,000, Nos. 1 to 3,500, inclusive.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Injunctions granted the Welsbach Light Company against the Eckerla Electric Company, the St. Louis Incandescent Light Company, and H. Kupper, all of St. Louis, for infringement of the Welsbach Company's patents.

According to a Baltimore and Ohio official, the wonderful increase in the freight business of the road is shown by the fact that a box car for loading has not been procurable on the third division for two weeks.

Officials of the Flemington Coal and Coke Company quoted as saying that they have demands upon them for more coal than they can move at the advanced prices.

Declination of the differential lines from Chicago to the East to join the Western roads in making a second class rate of $16 from St. Paul to New York.

Increase of $593,359 in Northwest's gross earnings for October, making an increase of $3,072,041 since June 1.

Control of the Pennsylvania Car Wheel Company, with a plant at Pittsburg including more than eight acres of land, acquired by the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Surplus of $258,633 shown by Pan Handle for the month of October, a decrease of $54,760 as compared with the same month last year. Increase in surplus since Jan. 1, $257,000.

Completion by the Southern Railway of a thirty-two-mile link from Columbia to Perry, making a 166-mile route from Columbia to Savannah.

Denial by the General Passenger Agents of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific of the stories from the Pacific Coast that either of these lines has made any reduction in the eastbound business.

Meeting of stockholders of the Laclede Gas Company called for Jan. 22, to consider a proposition for increasing the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $11,000,000.

Formal opening by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul of its new line from Rockwell City to Storm Lake, Iowa, about seventy-five miles. The line is to be extended north next year from Storm Lake to Spencer, to connect with the North Iowa division.

Flint & Père Marquette common and preferred stocks stricken from the Stock Exchange list, 99 per cent. having been deposited for consolidation.

According to Indianapolis advices the tonnage of cotton eastbound is daily increasing, and the shipments of provisions and produce are much heavier than last month. East and westbound transcontinental freights are considerably in excess of last year, every year showing an increasing tonnage between the Atlantic and Pacific Coast.

Declaration of the quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on International Paper Company's preferred stock.

Purchase by the Chicago and Alton of 350 new stock cars, and same road stated to be in the market for 500 coal cars, 1,000 box cars, and a number of furniture cars. The Southern Pacific also said to be trying to buy from 2,000 to 3,000 freight cars.

Refuse Union Label to Hatters.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Nov. 22.—The National Board of the Hatmakers' Association of North America has decreed that the union label be refused the Volk Hat Company of South Norwalk, until such time as the company sees fit to stop buying from T. Berg of Newark, N. J., in whose shop there is at present a strike. As a result Joseph A. Volk closed his shop yesterday, and there is no indication that the trouble will be adjusted.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Business in the market for outside securities yesterday was much below the average of recent totals. Prices were somewhat irregular, and much more disposition appeared to sell stocks than showed a few days since. A number of declines resulted from this change of feeling, but, on the other hand, several stocks that were not prominent in the activity at the close of last week showed net gains suggestive of confidence in the future in the market. Changes from Tuesday's closing quotations were in very few cases more than fractional, and the changes that amounted to one point or more were mostly on the side of advances. Weakness did appear in a few issues, but it did not extend to the whole market, and the new strength that appeared in certain quarters compensated to a large degree for the net losses recorded.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS.—Persons professing to be familiar with negotiations under way still confidentially predict a settlement of the local gas war, and this in a very short time. In moderate amount the New Amsterdam issues are being bought on these reports, but as yet any definite report suggesting a change in the situation is wanting. Those working on the bull side in gas stocks seem not at all discouraged by the failure of the many reports had in the past in regard to a settlement, and they persist in the statement that present reports are not without foundation. To this confidence on their part is to be attributed the firmness shown in the stock of the New Amsterdam Gas Company. The common stock showed little change, closing at 30½ bid, while the preferred went up to 59, and ended the day at 57½ bid. Trading in the bonds amounted to about $40,000, nearly all of which sold at 98, an advance of half a point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA continued under pressure, and quotations for both issues showed a net loss at the end of the day. Though the few sales made in the preferred stock were in the neighborhood of 38, during the afternoon no better bid than 36 could be had, and much stock was offered at the figure of the early sales. Transactions in the common stock amounted, probably, to 2,000 shares, but in this issue the net change was only fractional. Final sales were made at 12⅜, and it closed at 12½ bid, against 12¾ on Tuesday.

ELECTRIC AXLE sold off to 7 and closed at 7 bid, a loss of a quarter of a point. Transactions in the stock were in relatively small amount. No further news of the tests of the company's devices was had, but friends of the company intimated that announcements of importance may be made in a few days.

NATIONAL SALT was a strong feature at the close. Sales of the common stock were made as high as 49, and it closed with a net gain of 2 points, at 47 bid. In the preferred stock a fractional net gain was recorded. It has been some time since this stock has been in as good demand as appeared yesterday, but the amount of stock offered has been small, and the sharp advances recorded were due rather to the scarcity of stock than to the amount purchased.

NATIONAL TUBE also showed strength, especially in the preferred stock, which was favorably affected by the previous day's announcement of the regular quarterly dividend. This issue sold up to 95 and closed at 95 bid, a gain of 1½ points. A gain of 1 point was made in the common stock.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE common closed very strong. Bids several points above the previous day's closing figure were made, and without calling out any stock. It closed at 75 bid, against 72 bid on Tuesday.

MANHATTAN LIGHT sold up to 11, and closed with a fractional net gain of 10⅜ bid.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER showed some improvement, going on what appeared to be inside buying to 10⅞, and closing at 10⅜ bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1⅝	1¾
New Amsterdam	30½	31
New Amsterdam pf.	57½	60
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	97¾	98½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	37½	39
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	78½	80
American Bicycle	22	25
American Bicycle pf.	62	65
American Bicycle bonds	90	91
American Hide & Leather	34½	35½
American Hide & Leather pf.	81	82
American Woolen Goods	25	25½
American Woolen Goods pf.	80	80¾
American Writing Paper 5s	87	
Beet Sugar	28	30
Beet Sugar pf.	78	80
Distilling Company of America	12½	12¾
Distilling Company of America, pf.	34	38
Electric Axle Light & Power	7	7¾
Electric Boat	20½	21½
Electric Boat pf.		40
Havana Commercial	20	22
Havana Commercial pf.	60½	61½
International Pump	18	20
International Pump pf.	67	70
National Gramophone	74	78
National Salt	47	50
National Salt pf.	77½	80
National Tube	45	46
National Tube pf.	95	96
Otis Elevator	29	30
Otis Elevator pf.	92	95
Pittsburg Coal subs.	96	97
Royal Baking Powder pf.	96	97
Rubber Goods Mfg.	29	30
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	81	82
Sloss-Sheffield	35	36
Sloss-Sheffield pf.	73	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey, ex div.	456	457
Union Steel & Chain	30	31
Union Steel & Chain pf.	70	71
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	87¼	87½
American Air Power	60	65
American Cotton		
Arizona Lead	97⅜	104
Asphalt Company of America	16	17
British Columbia Copper	10¾

press lifted easily to 38, a gain of 5 points over Tuesday's closing, but closed off at 37.

All the copper shares were badly neglected, and the changes recorded were of trifling importance. Arcadian was held steady at 33, Baltic sold at 25, and Montana at 319. Santa Fé was up to 9, Utah gained a fraction to 88½, but ended the day at 38. Centennial dropped to 23¼. The business doing was the smallest in several weeks, and developments of an important character were entirely lacking. The closing was lifeless, but with the undertone moderately firm.

At the Clearing House money was in good supply at 6 per cent., and New York funds sold at 10c and 5c discount. Call money loaned mostly at 6 per cent.; some transactions were reported as high as 6½ and 7 per cent., and others as low as 5¾ per cent. Time money ranged from 5½ to 6 per cent., with some loans, made on New York account on gilt-edged collateral, as low as 5 per cent. The market continued quiet for commercial paper. Best names were quoted at from 6¼ to 6 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6¼	7	Old Colony	6	7
Allouez	3½	4	Old Domin	29⅝	30½
Arcadian	33½	33⅝	Osceola	89	91
Arnold	5½	5¾	Parrot	44	45
Ash Bed	75	1¼	Pioneer	2½	3
Atlantic	26	27	Quincy	153	157
Baltic	25	26	Rhode Island	5	6
B. & C. Cr.	39	40	Santa Fé	8½	9
Bost. & M.	319	319	Santa Ysabel	9½	10
Butte & B.	67	72	Shoe	33⅞	34
Cal. & Hec.	762		Tamarack	215	218
Centennial	23	24	Utah Cons.	37½	38
Franklin	18	18⅝	Washington	1⅝	2
Humboldt	1½	2	White Knob	12	14
Isle Royale		34	Winona	7½	8½
Hohawk	20½	21½	Wolverine	41½	42

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	250	Cent. M. pf.	65 70
Bost. & Low.	245	Fitchburg pf.	120 121
Bost. & Pr.	299 300	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. & Me.	205 205½	E. 6s	111 ..
Bost. Elev.	103½ ..	N. Y. & N.	
Bost. G. 5s	.. 86	E. 7s	116 117
Cent. Mass.	16 18	West End	.. 93

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. R. Tel.	363 365	U. S. Oil	43¼ 44
Chi. S. Y.	142 142⅝	Westinghouse	48½ 48¾
Dom. Coal	50½ 50¾	Westinghouse Electric	44½ 46
Dom. C. pf.	117¾ 118¼	Westinghouse Electric pf.	64 65
Mex. Tele.	3½ 3¾		
N. Eng. Tel.	144½ 145½		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—There was a moderate amount of activity in local stocks today, but prices showed little change from yesterday, except in the case of Biscuit common, which was depressed shortly after the opening to 40¼. It subsequently advanced to 41¾, closing there. The market for Metropolitan Elevated was ragged. The common opened at 27, but quickly declined to 26, closing there. The preferred opened at 79, advanced to 80, and closed at 79½. The other elevated stocks were quiet, but, as a rule, steady. Linseed common was slightly off, as compared with yesterday, but there appeared to be a good demand for the preferred at 53. A few small lots of Western Stone changed hands at 38. West Chicago was held around 117, and North Chicago sold at 235½, a loss of a point from yesterday. The steel stocks were neglected, and the tone for them was inclined to be soft.

	High.	Low.	Close.
300...American Linseed	11⅞	11¾	11¾
1,080...American Linseed pf	53	52¾	52¾
50...American Tin Plate pf.	83½	83½	83½
50...Chicago Union Trac.	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
10...Chicago Union T. pf.	79½	79½	79½
1...City Railway	28¼	28¼	28¼
50...Lake St. Elev. ctfs.	15	15	15
325...Metropolitan Elev.	27	26	26
2,745...Metropolitan Elev. pf.	80	79	79½
50...Milwaukee Breweries pf.	16	16	16
1,351...National Biscuit	41¾	40¼	41¾
10...National Biscuit pf.	95	95	95
100...National Steel	47	47	47
25...National Steel pf.	94½	94½	94½
95...North Chicago	235½	235½	235½
142...South Side Elev.	103½	103	103
110...Street's W. S. C. Elec.	22	21¾	22
22...West Chicago	117¾	117½	117¾
43...Western Stone	38	38	38

BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Close.
$2,000...Chicago Edison gold 5s	102	102	102
100...Lake St. Elev. deb. 5s	97	97	97
12,500...Lake St. Elev. Inc. 5s	48	48	48
3,000...Met. Elev. gold 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.01	.03
Alpha Con.	.04	.04
Andes	.13	.15
Belcher	.29	.30
Best & Belcher	.38	.45
Bullion	.06	.06
Caledonia	.58	.60
Challenge Con.	.21	.21
Chollar	.22	.23
Confidence	.84	.84
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	1.60
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.21	.21
Gould & Curry	.17	.20
Hale & Norcross	.38	.41
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.06	.09
Kentucky Con.	.01	.01
Lady Washington Con.	.06	.06
Mexican	.49	.54
Occidental Con.	.13	.13
Ophir	1.00	1.15
Overman	.16	.17
Potosi	.26	.29
Savage	.15	.16
Sag Belcher	.04	.06
Sierra Nevada	.39	.43
Standard	2.60	2.85
Syndicate	.06	.06
St. Louis	.06	.06
Union Con.	.34	.36
Utah Con.	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.18	.18
Silver bars	58⅛@58⅝	58⅛@58⅝
Mexican dollars	47½@48½	47½@48½
Drafts, sight	.10	.10
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Nov. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	35½	36½	39½	40
Alamo	12	13	12¾	12⅞
Anaconda	47	49	47	49
Anchoria	85	90	85	90
Argentum	20	21	21	22
Bankers'	14	14⅞	13⅝	15
Battle	31	31½	32½	35
Blue Bell	11½	12	12¼	13
Cetn	210	220	210	220
Columbine	21½	22	21	21½
Consolidated	15⅞	16	16	16½
Damon	25	25¼	25⅜	26
Elkton	117	117½	116¾	118
El Paso	34½	36	36	37
Findlay	13⅝	14	14½	15
Fleece	27	30	29½	32
Garfield	20	20½	20⅛	20¾
Gibson	23	28	25	28
Gould	34⅜	39	39½	39⅞
Isabella	131½	132	138	138½
Independence	49½	50	48½	49
Jackpot	62	62½	61⅝	62
King	99	99½	99	99⅞
Moon Anchor	69	70	70	75
Maroa	30	32½	31½	32
National	15	15⅜	16⅛	16¼
Ophir	65	67	65	66⅞
Pharmacist Con.	15¼	15⅜	15	15⅜
Pinnacle	31¾	32	33	33½
Portland	242	243	244	245
Raven	70	71	70¼	71
Rawlings	32½	34½	33	34½
Rosa	40½	41	40¼	42
Sovereign	15⅝	15¾	16⅜	16⅝
Tornado	49½	50	49½	50
Union	34½	34¾	32¼	33
Vindicator	150	155	148	150
Work	31¼	32	31¾	32
Zenobia	20	22	20	22

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$294,229,307
Gold reserve	246,088,577
Net silver	10,584,705
United States notes in the Treasury	15,734,700
Treasury notes of 1890	923,092
Total receipts this day	2,010,023
Total receipts this month	35,783,726
Total receipts this year	226,683,891
Total expenditures this day	995,000
Total expenditures this month	32,921,000
Total expenditures this year	216,772,152
Deposits in National banks	81,908,968
Silver bullion	175,167
National bank notes received for redemption	414,396
Government receipts—	
Customs	1,182,333
Internal revenue	764,731
Miscellaneous	62,958

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

At a meeting yesterday of the Board of Directors of the Val Verde Copper Company, Limited, of Arizona, T. J. Trafford Huteson was elected President and Walter G. Hudson Vice President to fill vacancies created by the resignation of G. L. Upshur and Col. Woodville Fleming.

Señor L. Carbajal, Marques de Pinar del Rio, of Havana, has been elected a member of the Board of Directors of the North American Trust Company. He is the owner of the cigar factory, the Hija de Cabana y Carbajal, located in Havana, and established in 1792. He was formerly President of the Sagua Railway Company, and is an ex-member of the Cortes at Madrid.

In the circular offering to the stockholders of the American Malting Company $4,000,000 of its bonds, it was stated that the sale of the bonds had been underwritten, subject to an examination of the affairs of the company by chartered accountants, then in progress. It is now announced that, although the report of these accountants is not yet completed, the underwriters are so far satisfied with the situation that they have elected to consider their contracts of underwriting firm, and the issue and sale of the bonds will proceed accordingly.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, Nov. 22, 1899.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
16⅝	17	735	Am. Car & Found.	17	17¼	17	17	.....
61¼	62	65	Am. Car & Found. pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	.....
34⅞	35½	213	American Ice	35	35⅝	35	35⅝	+ ⅝
77	80	10	American Ice pf	80	80	80	80	.....
37¼	37½	750	American Cotton Oil	37¾	37¾	37	37¼	− ⅜
93	94	150	Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	93	93	93	+ ¾
53	53½	1,146	American Linseed pf	53¼	53¼	53	53	− ⅜
148½	150	130	American Express	148¾	148¾	148¾	148¾	+1
45	46	500	Am. Malting Co. pf	44¼	44½	44¼	44⅝	+ ⅛
39¼	39½	3,570	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
90	90⅛	1,122	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	90⅛	90⅛	89¼	90⅛	+ ⅛
45⅜	45½	2,500	Am. Steel Hoop	45¾	46	45	45¼	+ ¼
82½	83½	190	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	− ¼
48¼	48⅝	1,900	American Steel & Wire	48⅞	49	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
157¼	157⅝	72,225	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	157	157⅝	155⅝	157¼	+ ½
98	99	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	96	96	96	96	.....
34¼	34¾	220	American Tin Plate	34¼	34½	34¼	34½	+ ⅛
83	84	300	Am. Tin Plate pf.	84	84	83½	83½	+ ½
117½	118	8,315	American Tobacco	117⅝	118½	117⅝	118	+ ½
45¾	46¼	500	Anaconda Copper	46	46	45¾	45¾	+ ½
23	23¼	2,700	At., T. & S. F.	22⅞	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
66	66⅜	3,220	At. T. & S. F. pf.	66¼	66½	66	66¼	+ ¼
54½	54⅝	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	54¼	55	53⅞	54⅝	+ ¼
76⅛	76¾	7,881	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	76	76¼	75⅜	76¼	+ ⅝
88¼	88⅝	11,890	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	87⅜	88⅝	87⅝	88½	+ ⅝
140	141	150	Brooklyn Union Gas.	140½	140½	140½	140½	+1
17⅞	18¼	260	Brunswick City	18	18	18	18	− ⅜
53	..	120	Buff., Roch. & Pitts.	55	55	55	55	+3
92	94	1,000	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½	− ½
54	54⅜	925	Canada Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54¼	54½	− ⅛
28⅞	29	24,625	Chesapeake & Ohio	28½	29	28¼	29	+ ⅛
132⅜	132½	2,300	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	132½	132¾	132¼	132½	+ ⅛
97⅞	97¾	400	Chicago & East. Ill.	97	97	97	97	.....
14⅜	14¾	1,635	Chicago Great West.	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	.....
82	82⅜	224	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	82	82¾	82	82⅜	− ⅛
41	41¾	10	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ⅝
90¼	91½	650	Chi. Gr. West., deb.	90½	90⅞	90½	90⅞	− ⅛
5,550	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	14½	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	+1⅜		
47	49	1,823	Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	45½	49	45	49	+3½
125⅜	125½	2,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	.....
113½	113¾	850	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	113¾	113¾	113½	113¾	+ ¼
13½	14	3,410	Chi. Term. Trans.	13½	14⅜	13½	14	+1
43½	44	3,050	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	43	45	42½	44	+1¼
61¼	64¼	23,175	C., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	64¼	60¾	64	+2⅝
104⅜	105½	520	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	104	104¾	104	104¾	+1¼
52⅜	53	10	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¼	.....
128	130	100	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	128	128	128	128	.....
7	7½	100	Colorado Midland	7	7	7	7	− ½
6⅞	7	665	Colorado Southern	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	.....
48½	48¾	186	Col. Southern 1st pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
19	19½	425	Col. Southern 2d pf.	19	19	18¾	18¾	− ⅛
10¼	11	120	C. & H. C. & I.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	− ⅛
13	13½	200	St. Louis Southw.	13¾	13¾	13	13	+ ⅛
32½	33	425	St. Louis Southw. pf.	32½	32½	32¼	32¼	.....
43¼	43¾	25,763	Southern Pacific	43½	43⅝	43¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
13¼	13¼	600	Southern Railway	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
57⅝	57¾	7,135	Southern Railway pf.	57⅞	57¾	57⅝	57⅝	+ ⅝
10⅜	11⅛	225	Standard R. & T.	11	11¼	11	11¼	.....
112¾	113	4,730	Tenn. Coal & Iron	113½	113½	111½	112¾	− ⅝
18¼	18¾	200	Texas Pacific	18⅝	18¾	18⅜	18¾	.....
149¾	150	250	Third Avenue	149¾	149¾	149	149	+1
26¼	26⅜	350	Union Bag & Paper.	26¼	26⅝	26½	26½	− ⅛
49¼	49½	10,910	Union Pacific	49¾	49¾	49	49⅜	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	1,420	Union Pacific pf.	76⅝	76¾	76⅜	76⅝	+ ⅛
22	22¼	13,132	United States Leather.	21	23	21	22	+1⅞
81¼	81½	6,935	U. S. Leather pf.	81	82¼	81	81½	.....
47¼	47⅜	200	United States Rubber.	48½	48½	47½	47½	− 1½
110	112	130	U. S. Rubber pf.	112	112	110½	111	.....
8⅜	8¼	60	Wabash	8⅝	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	.....
23	23⅛	1,210	Wabash pf	23	23	22⅞	23	− ⅛
190½	194	100	Wagner Palace Car	193	193	193	193	−3
87¾	88⅜	897	Western Union Tel.	88	88	87¾	87¾	− ¼
11¼	11⅜	2,110	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	11⅝	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	.....
57½	58	200	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	57¼	57¾	57¼	57⅝	− ⅛
30	30¼	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	30½	30½	30¼	30½	.....
55¾	56¾	50	Wis. Cent. pf., new	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	.....
Sales		300,006						

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	101½	..	K Ice, Chi.	..	43
3s, r., 1918	109½	109⅝	Lac. G. pf.	68	72
3s, c., 1918	109⅝	109⅞	Lac. G. pf.	100	103
5s, 1908, reg.	109	110	L E. & W.	19½	20½
4s, r., 1907	113½	113½	L E. & W. pf.	..	..
4s, c., 1907	113⅞	113½	pf.	78	82
4s, r., 1925	132⅜	132⅝	Lake Shore	200	210
4s, c., 1925	132⅜	132⅝	Mah. C. R.	150	200
5s, r., 1904	111	111½	M. C. R. pf.	105	..
5s, c., 1904	111	111½	Man. Beach	10	20
D. C. 3-65s	117½	..	Md. Coal pf.	65	75
			Mich. Cent.	110	115
Adams Exp.	112	116	M. & St. L.	..	..
Alb. & Sus.	195	..	2d pf.	97	99
Am. Cot.	140	160	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	24	25
Am. D. Tel.	25	35	Mo., K. & T.	12¼	12⅝
Am. Linseed	11¾	12	Mob. & Ohio	45	46½
Am. M. Co.	10	10½	Mor. & Es.	185	186½
Am. Sp. Mfg.	4	4½	N. B. pf. ex div.	..	100
Am. S. & W. pf.	..	94½	Nat. Steel	46½	47½
Am. Tob. pf.	143	145	Nat. L. pf.	108	110½
Arn Arbor	18	20	N. L. O. cfs.	3¾	3¼
Ann A. pf.	46	47	Nat. Starch	5	..
L. A. L. pf.	106½	..	Nat. Starch 1st pf.	60	..
L. C. R. & N.	116	..	Nat. Starch 2d pf.	21	..
Can. Pacific	95	95⅝	N. C. Coal	35	40
Cap. Tract.	93½	95	N. Y. A. B.	144	147
Chi. C. Tr.	48	48⅝	N. Y. & N. H.	215	219
C. & E. Ill. pf.	124	129	Norf. South.	85	..
C. M. & St. P. pf.	173	174	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
C. & N. W.	160½	168	P. C. 1st pf.	86	90
C. & N. W. pf.	203	205	P. C. 2d pf.	65½	67
C., L. & W.	12	14	Penn. Coal	375	..
C., L. & W. pf.	44¼	45	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	89	94
Cleve. & P.	186	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	186	..
C. C. & I. D.	1⅞	2	P. Steel C.	57½	57⅝
C. C. & I. D. pf.	21½	21⅝	Quicksilver	2	2½
Col. Mid. pf.	20	20⅜	Quicksil'r pf.	..	9
Com. Cable	192	..	Rens. & Sar.	192	..
Consol. Coal	50	56	R., W. & O.	131	..
D. & R. G. 1st pf.	51½	53	St. J. & G. I.	6	7
D. M. & Ft. D.	18	20	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	72	73½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	95	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	72	73½
D., S. S. & A.	14	14⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	36½	37½
A. pf.	400	19⅞	St. P. & O.	60	63
Eighth Av.	102	104	St. P. & O. pf.	118	120
Erie 2d pf.	19½	20	St. P. & O. pf.	175	190
Ev. & T. H. pf.	87	91	Sil. b. ctfs.	58¾	59½
Fr. W. & R. G.	20	25	Sixth Av.	200	..
Glucose S. pf.	100	102	T. P. L. Tr.	11½	12½
Ill. C., l. 1.	102	..	T. & O. C.	20	23
Int. Silver	13⅜	14½	T. & O. C. pf.	40	45
Joliet & Chi.	175	..	T. C. R. T.	64	64⅝
K. C., P. & G.	8½	10	U. B. & P. pf.	77½	79
Kan. & M.	11	12	U. S. Exp.	48½	50
K. & D. M.	3⅜	4½	U. S. F. M.	12	20
K. & D. M. pf.	18	20	U. S. F. M. pf.	24	50
Wis. Cent.	20	20½	W. F. Exp.	128	132

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

Amalgamated C	87¼
American Biscuit bonds	109
American Hide	34½
American Hide pf	80½
Arizona Lead	10½
Bay State Gas	1⅝⅝
Binghamton Gas 5s	96
British Columbia Copper	10½
Flemington C. & C.	28
Fern. Coal Co.	15
Journeay & Burnham	5
Journeay & Burnham pf	15
Marshall Mill	.65
N. Y. Biscuit bonds	111
National Tube	45
N. Ams. Gas	29
Retsof bonds	75
Retsof stock	20½

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 58¾@59½. There were no sales.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 27½d per ounce, and in New York at 59c. Mexican dollars at 47¼c.

On the Stock Exchange, 700 shares of Kingston and Pembroke sold at .75@.90, and 100 Phoenix at .10.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 600 shares of Alamo sold at .13, 500 Argentum Juanita at .21, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .12½, 200 Comstock at .05, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .18½, 300 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.70, 2,000 Golden Age at .05½@.06, 300 Mexican at .58, 600 Mollie Gibson at .26, 2,000 Pharmacist at .08, 500 Union Consolidated at .42, 1,000 Work at .33, seller 10, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .22.

***

Closing quotations for mining stocks on the Consolidated and Industrial Exchanges were as follows:

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Ance	.30	Potosi	.25
Adams Consol	.15	Quicksilver	1.75
Belcher	.26	Quicksilver pf	7.75
Best & Belcher	.42	Savage	.15
Brece	1.85	Sierra Nevada	.40
Bruns. Consol	.20	Standard	2.70
Caledonia B. H.	.50	Small Hopes	1.00
Chollar	.20	Union Consol	.33
Crown Point	.20	Utah	.07
Chrysolite	.07	Victor	1.00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.80	Yellow Jacket	.15
Com. T. Co. stock	.04	Argentum Juanita	.20
Com. T. Co. bonds	.04	Alamo	.12½
Com. T. Co. scrip	.06	Anaconda	.44
Crescent	.15	Cr. Ck. Cons	.16
Catalpa	.20	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Dunkin	.08	Coeseus	.01
Deadwood Terra	.60	Golden Fleece	.27
Eureka Consol	.25	Isabella	1.35
Father De Smet	.10	Mollie Gibson	.24
Gould & Curry	.18	Mount Rosa	.37
Hale & Norcross	.35	Pharmacist	.07
Homestake	65.00	Portland	2.40
Horn Silver	1.20	Specimen	.12
Iron Silver	.54	Union	.31
Julia Consol	.02	Work	.30
Kingston & Pemb.	.65	Damon	.24
La Crosse	.18	Elkton	1.10
Leadville Con.	.08	Findlay	.14
Little Chief	.17½	Garfield	.20
Mexican	.50	Jackpot	.60
Moulton	.25	Pinnacle	.31
Ontario	7.75	Tornado	.18
Ophir	1.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	.16½
Occidental	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15½
Plymouth	.10	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.14½
Phoenix G. M. Co.	.10	Grey Forge	.15

INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.

Ari. Cop. Sm.	.10¼	Clifton Cop., Ariz.	3.50
B. & B. C. Cop.	.50	Cripple Ck. Con.	.16
Burt Gold	.10	Elkton	1.16
Gilpin & Lincoln	.42½	Garfield Con.	.20
Gold Magnet	.006	Gold Coin, Cr. Ck.	2.10
Good Samaritan	.10½	Golden Fleece	.29½
Gregory Gold	.09½	Isabella	1.38
High Five Gold	.67½	Justine	.008
Jennie Blanche	.06	Marleen Cop.	8.00
L. G. M. B. Co.	.40¼	Mollie Gibson	.25
Morenci Cop. com.	3.12	Mount Rosa	.40
Morenci Cop. pf.	1.80	Old Gold	.01½
Pilgrim	.000½	Portland	2.44
Rocky Mountain	.02	Sentinel	.001⅞
Anaconda	.47	Union Gold	.32
Anchoria	.85	Waldorf	.01¼
Cannon Ball	.004	Work	.31⅜

$5,000 Worth of Birds' Plumage Burns.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Nov. 22.—A fire early to-day destroyed William W. Wilson's taxidermist establishment at Wantagh. The building, which was of frame and 100 feet long, contained more than $5,000 worth of birds' wings and feathers. The total damage will amount to about $7,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Bond Transactions.

U S 3s, coup
3,000...109¼
500...109
500...109

U S 4s, coup, 1907
5,000@20F...118

U S 4s, coup, 1925
10,000...132¼

Tenn Settlement 3s, small bonds
400...93½

Am Spirits Mfg 6s
4,000...88

Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000...92½

Atch, Col & P 1st, tr co ctfs
10,000...64
7,000...64½

Atch, Jewell Co & Western 1st
5,000...65
6,000...64½

Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s
13,000...99¾
500...99¼
5,000...99¼
3,000...99⅜
32,000...99¼

Adjustment 4s
5,000...82½
5,000...82⅝
1,000...82⅝
5,000...82⅞

Aus & N'w'n 1st 5s
5,000...98½

Balt & Ohio 3½s
5,000...95½
5,000...95¼
10,000...95¼
2,000...95⅝

Balt & Ohio 4s
5,000...98⅝
11,000...98⅞

Boonville Bridge 7s
1,000...100⅜

B'klyn Un El 1st
11,000...97

Canada So 1st 5s
2,000@20F...108½

Cent of Ga con 5s
8,000...92½

Cent of N J gen 5s
6,000...120½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
6,000...99¼

Cent Pac gtd 3½s
500...83½

Ches & O gen 4½s
30,000...95¼
27,000...95⅝
50,000...95½

Ches & Ohio con 5s
1,000...116½
2,000...116¼

Ches & O, R & A Div 1st con 4s
5,000@15F...104
10,000...104

Chi, B & Q con 7s
4,000...114½

Chi, B. & Q., Ill Div 3½s
26,000...108

Chi, Ind & Louisv refunding 5s
5,000...101

Chi, R I & P gen 4s
9,000...105¾
13,000...106

C, C & St L gen 4s
3,000...95¼
5,000...95⅜
36,000...95½
1,000...95⅜
1,000...95⅞

White W Val Div 4s
2,000...83

Col & South 1st 4s
1,000...85

Den & Rio G imp 5s
3,000...106

Den & R G 1st 7s
2,000...102

Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st conv 5s
9,000...110

E E I Co of N Y 1st con 5s
3,000...122

Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000...71⅝

Erie 1st con 4s
7,000...91

Evans & T H 1st gen 5s
1,000...105

Gal, Har & S. A. Mex & P Div 5s
8,000...102½

Gila, V G & N 1st 5s
8,000...104

Hock Val 1st 4½s
1,000...101
6,000...101⅛

Hous & Tex Cent gen 4s
6,000...86½

Ill Cent, St L Div 3s
3,000...89¾

Int & N 2d 5s
2,000...91⅝

Kan City, P & G 1st
25,000...72
5,000...72⅜

Laclede Gas Light of St L 1st 5s
5,000...107
1,000...107½
1,000...107½

Long Island gold 4s
2,000...101

Lo, Evan & St L Con 1st con 5s, tr co ctfs
1,000...64¼
4,000...64

Louisv & N gen 6s
8,000@20F...117½

Metro St gen 5s
10,000...120

Met W S El, Chi, 4s
5,000...96¾

Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000...26¼
20,000...26
10,000...25¾

Mex Intern con 4s
10,000...87¼
5,000...87½

Total sales...$2,433,400

Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000...12½

Minn & St L con 5s
1,000...111½

Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000...93¾
500...93¾

Mo, K & Tex 2d 4s
2,000...70¼

Mo, K & Tex ext 5s
1,000...94¼
7,000...94¾

Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000...92½
5,000...93
5,000...94

Mo, K & T of T 5s
5,000...92

Mo Pac trust 5s
5,000...97¾
1,000...97
4,000...97½

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000...95
5,000...95¼

Mob & Ohio gen 4s
55,000...85
4,000...85

Morgan's

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Warren Street Building Sold—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

J. N. Kalley & Son in conjunction with Holdridge & Ward have sold for W. E. Dennis to an investor the five-story stone-front building 30 Warren Street, adjoining the northeast corner of Church Street, 24.4 by 100.

B. C. & F. T. Barry and Collins & Collins have sold for Lyman C. Josephs of Baltimore the four-story dwelling 706 Madison Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of Sixty-third Street, 20 by 70.

Le Grand B. Cannon has sold to Johnston Livingston the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, 311 Fifth Avenue, 28 by 150. Mr. Livingston owns and resides in 309.

L. Schoenberger has sold for Builder Henry Acker, for $32,250, the five-story double flat 74 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Frederick A. Booth and F. A. Black have sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 6 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 20 by 100.11.

Irving I. Kempner has sold the five-story tenement 236 Henry Street, 23.5 by 100.

It is reported that Robert S. Clark has bought the plot of four lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Place, 104 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street.

T. Scott & Son have sold for A. C. Bode to L. D. Marks the four-story brick tenement 221 East Eighty-third Street. Scott & Son were also the brokers in the sale of 51 East Seventy-fifth Street, reported yesterday.

The sale of 408 to 422 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, recently reported through Brokers Tuoti & Co., is denied by the owners, J. M. and F. A. Libbey.

The New York Realty Company took title yesterday to the plot at the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue, purchased by it at the last sale of the Eno properties. A mortgage for $207,200, 70 per cent. of the purchase price, is given back to the Eno executors.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

107 West Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front flat, with store; executor's sale, to John H. Rogan, as attorney $23,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

108 West Forty-seventh Street, 22 by 100.5, four-story brownstone-front dwelling; executor's sale, to Jacob Kottek 21,950

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

605 Union Avenue, 21.4 by 100, two-story brick dwelling; public auction sale, to J. K. Ghanes 5,650

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

30 West Ninth Street, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Ascher Osterman 22,600

264 West Thirty-fourth Street, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Paul Westphal 24,250

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Forty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, four lots, each 25 by 100.4; trustee's sale, to Jacob Korn. 20,000

306 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 16.8 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Dean and others, as trustees. 12,300

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, 663 Lexington Avenue, east side, 67.10 feet north of Fifty-second Street, 16.3 by 70, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,677.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, James V. Simpson, referee, Fourth Avenue, Wakefield, northwest corner of Fourth Street, 105 by 114, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,554.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Clarence W. Francis, referee, 407 West Fifty-third Street, north side, 125 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 134.4 and irregular, five-story brick tenement, with store. Due on judgment, $24,755.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Randolph Hurry, referee, 545 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, north side, 430.10 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, 28 by 101.6, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $15,085.

By Herbert A. Sherman, foreclosure sale, Nicholas Schroeder, referee, 543 East One Hundred and Fiftieth, formerly Denman Street, north side, 345.5 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 118.5, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,793.

By Strong & Ireland, partition sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 427 West Thirty-ninth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 98.9, four-story front and rear brick tenements.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frank M. Holahan, referee, 58 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, south side, 227.4 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $40,643.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

One Hundred and Forty-second Street, north side, 70 feet east of Alexander Avenue, for a three-story brick shop and store, 35 by 64.6; F. A. Wilcox of 1 Broadway, owner; A. Arctander of 360 Alexander Avenue, architect; cost, $8,000.

No. 781 Third Avenue, for a six-story brick flat, with store, 25 by 81.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,000.

No. 220 West Twenty-sixth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, with store, 24.10 by 85.1; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, southeast corner of Stebbins Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 16.10 by 60; C. A. Sproessig of 1,395 Bristow Street, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $7,500.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 16.10 feet south of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, for a three-story frame tenement, 16.10 by 60; C. A. Sproessig, owner; Arthur Boehmer, architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for two five-story brick flats, 30 by 86.6 and 20 by 80; Israel Lebowitz of 21 Washington Place, owner; Edward Wenz, architect; cost, $54,000.

Briggs Avenue, east side, 275 feet north of Travers Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.8 by 30; Mary A. Costello of 1,390 Stebbins Avenue, owner; John Streifler, architect; cost, $3,000.

Second Street, north side, 205 feet west of Fifth Avenue, Wakefield, 20 by 25, for a one-story frame shop; Catherine Kenney, owner; Henry Ceburre, architect; cost, $300.

Alterations.

No. 5 Harrison Street; to a seven-story brick storage house; estate of Joseph O'Donohue of 101 Front Street, owner; J. B. Snook & Son, architects; cost, $4,000.

No. 111 East Thirty-first Street; to a five-story brick dwelling, office, and shop; C. L. Wesselbach, owner; A. E. Watkins, architect; cost, $5,000.

No. 275 Broadway; to a five-story brick store and lofts; estate of S. Inslee of 279½ Broadway, owner; R. T. Lyons, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 966 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; to a two-and-three-story frame and brick dwelling, store, and shop; John Schwenker, owner; E. Wenz, architect; cost, $150.

No. 135 Pleasant Avenue; to a two-story frame dwelling; Mrs. C. Piock, owner; W. R. Krump, architect; cost, $310.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Nov. 22.

ASH AV, e s, Lots 96 to 99, map of Laconia Park, 100x100; Isabella V. Waldo to Sarah H. Townsend $950

BARKER AV, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125; F. W. Clark, referee, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors 2,150

BROADWAY, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, 60 x100; Herbert Dongan and wife to Thomas J. McLaughlin 1

BROADWAY, s w corner of 69th St, 28.7x 107.8x25.5x94.8; Amos R. Eno and others, executors, to New York Realty Company 53,000

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.3x100; William M. Hoes, referee, to Daniel Seymour and others 100

BROOK AV, e s, 24.6 ft s of 170th St, 97.6x100.5; Peter J. Kinzig to George Stolz ..... Omitted

BURNSIDE AV, n s, 314 ft e of Ryer Av, new line, runs n 68.4x e 96.6 to Valentine Av x 562.9 to Burnside Av x s w 74.8x n w 48.10; Thomas Morgan to Frederick Emanuel 1

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, e s, 1,117.6 ft n of 189th St, 31.1 x285.7 to King's Bridge Road x31.9x 304.4; Eva A. Salter to the Mayor, &c. Omitted

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, w s, 1,101.9 ft n of 189th St, 30x 213.2x30x211.6; also, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, w s, 698.10 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 30x213.2x30x219.11; John B. Haskins and wife and another to the Mayor, &c., quit claim ..... Omitted

JACKSON AV, n e corner of 158th St, 58.4x87.6; Robert Goeller to Margaret Dwyer 1

JACKSON AV, e s, 58.4 ft n of 158th St, 16.8x87.6; Jennie E. Miller to Frances Bank 1

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, 186 ft n of 1st St, 50x100; Peter Ward to James H. Maloney and another 2,750

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s w s, Lot 37, map of Wardsville, 50x100; Stephen Ward to Peter Ward 1

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 34.3 ft n of 107th St, 16.8x65; Hugo Hirsh, referee, to Nathan Cohen 6,825

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 100th St, 100.11x100; George W. Arthur to German-American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company 1

MADISON AV, e s, 863.4 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 17.4x100; John Toelberg and wife to Timothy F. Sullivan 100

MANHATTAN AV, 487, w s, 15x80; A. Alonzo Teets to John J. Egan 100

PELHAM ROAD, n s, at stake in lands of John S. Burns, 50x111.3x50x112.2; Ellen A. Bible to Mary L. Hefferman 1

PROSPECT AV, e s, 102 ft n of Westchester Av, 107.3x85.4x irregular; Henry M. Whitehead to Daniel Farrell 21,051

THOMPSON ST, 146 to 154, and West Broadway, 474 to 478; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to Amos F. Eno 144,500

WEST BROADWAY, 147, 25x50; executors of Amos R. Eno to F. W. Saltzsleder. 36,000

WEST END AV, s w corner of 87th St, 22.8x100; John J. H. Poillon to Liberty Realty Company 46,500

1ST AV, w s, 76.4 ft s of 92d St, 23.10x 75, with strip on n s; Tillie Woolf to Carrie Bendheim 1

3D AV, w s, 79.4 ft n of St. Paul Place, 26.11x115.4x28x110.5, Charles Hensle to Catharina Witternorg 1

4TH AV, e s, 97.6 ft n of 29th St, 1x100; Thomas H. Bell to Jennie V. Dayton and another 3,000

8TH AV, n w corner of 58th St, runs w 200x n 100.5x e 95 to Circle x s e 122.5 to 8th Av x s 40.8; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to New York Realty Company 29,600

9TH AV, n e corner of 204th St, 24.11x 100; Charles E. Miller to Robert H. Benary 1

20TH ST, 220 West, 25x85.11x25x86.7; Joseph Leavy to Adolf Nethe 100

28TH ST, 354 West, 21.5x98.9; George L. Allen to Hattie J. Farrell 1

28TH ST, s s, 189.8 ft e of 9th Av, 21.5x 98.9; George W. McAdam, executor, &c., to George L. Allen 14,500

30TH ST, n s, 129 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x98.9; Henry Valleau to Esther B. Wolfe 13,250

66TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Hannah J. McCreery to Elizabeth Myers 1

67TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5; Bertha Barth to Gussie B. Raymond 1

85TH ST, 118 West, 16.9x102.2; Harry R. Stone to Andrew J. Kelly 1

85TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100; Harriet A. Bowen to Moses K. Wallach. 100

85TH ST, 118 West, 16.9x102.2; Andrew J. Kelly to Lila A. Cuvas 1

85TH ST, 118 West, 16.9x102.2; Lila A. Cuyas and another to Henry R. Steele. 1

86TH ST, 522 East, 28x102.2; Thomas J. McLaughlin and wife to Herbert Donegan 1

87TH ST, s s, 88 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Richard W. G. Welling, referee, to Magdalen O'Connor 34,250

98TH ST, 42 and 44 West, 50x100.11; John J. Egan and others to A. Alonzo Teets.. 100

113TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Rachel Lee to Louis Prager 100

149TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; James T. Barry to A. L. Hayes 1

Recorded Leases.

BERNHEIMER, Simon E., and another to R. H. Doyle; 117th St, 26 East, 4 7-12 years $1,200

CURNEN, Lawrence, to Adolph Winkelheitz; 35th St, 256 West, 6 5-12 years.... 1,440

FRY, Dora E., executrix, to Saul Domroe & Co.; 31 Av, 2,325, 3 years 950

KOLENBUSCH, George, to Nathan Weiss; Clinton St, 57, 5 years $420, 480

KROMER, Conrad, to John T. Brembs; Melrose Av, 802, 3 years $660, 720

LYNES, John J., to Marius B. Beckman; 91st St, 22 West, 3 years 1,400

MASSEMINO, John, to Otto Sames; Washington Av, corner of 172d St, 5 years...$672, 792

MULLER, Sophie, and another to Alexander Nefels; Amsterdam Av, 425, 10 years 1,428

WERTHEIM, P., to Julius Lederer; 1st Av, 2,017, s w corner of 104th St, 5 years $936, 1,044

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLEN, George L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 28th St, 354 West, 4 years $10,000

BLAESSER, Catharine and Valentine, to Louis F. Haffen; Southern Boulevard, w s, 60 ft n of 167th St, 1 year 5,000

BLUMENELL, Elizabeth, to Benjamin Salinsky; Southern Boulevard, n e corner of 167th St, 1 year 1,000

BRIDGEMAN, Alfred, to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 19th St, 37 East, 3 years 12,000

CHAPPELL, George, to the Harlem Savings Bank; 181st St, s s, at the boundary line of Lots 207 and 208, map of Prospect Hill, extends to Valentine Av, 1 year 3,000

CLINTON, Catharine, to Margaret C. and Mary R. McIntyre; Marion St, e s, 120.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 5 years.... 2,600

CLINTON, Catharine, to Janet A. McIntyre; Marion Av, e s, 145.8 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 1 year 1,400

COHEN, Nathan, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,715 Lexington Av, 5 years 6,000

COWEN, Samuel, and William Phelan to Elizabeth W. White, Vanderbilt Av, East, e s, 50 ft n of 180th St, (confirmation mortgage,) ½ year 7,500

DE BOER, Matilda, to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, 5 years 1,000

DEMPSEY, Mary E., to Alfred Schiffer; 2,087 to 2,084 8th Av, 1 year 16,000

DOYLE, Richard H., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 1,782 Madison Av, demand..... 2,800

DWYER, Margaret, to Robert Goeller; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, demand 2,000

DWYER, Margaret, to H. Benary; Jackson Av, n e corner of 158th St, demand..... 700

ERLWEIN, Michael, to Bowery Savings Bank; Columbus Av, e s, 99.11 ft n of 126th St, 5 years 10,000

ERLWEIN, Michael, to Bowery Savings Bank; Columbus Av, e s, 74.11 ft n of 126th St, 5 years 10,000

GEOGHEGAN, Stephen J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Convent Av, n w corner of 131st St; also 131 St, n s, 134.2 ft w of Convent Av, 2 years 22,000

GREER, Rachel, to Gustave S. Boehm; Crotona Av, n e corner of Oakland Place, demand 700

GUILDER, John W., to Margaret H. Black; Orchard St, s s, 76.6 ft w of Sylvan Av, 3 years 1,000

HASTINGS, Edward A., to William H. Schmohl; Avenue C, w s, 51.9 ft n of 11th St, demand 10,000

KAUFMAN, Leopold, to Marriette W. Goelet, executrix, &c., and another; 152 Madison St, 5 years 30,000

KELLOGG, Florence D., to the Railroad Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 179th St, s s, 116.8 ft w of Clinton Av, installments 2,250

KELLY, Andrew J., to William J. Gilmartin; 118 West 85th St, 3 years..... 16,000

LEIS, George and Henry, and others to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 229 East 87th St, 1 year 13,500

LEVY, Mitchell A. C., to Nellie C. Van Reypin, 124 East 32d St, 1 year..... 3,000

MALONEY, James H., and another to Peter Wain; King's Bridge Road, s w s, 186 ft n w of 1st St, 3 years 14,000

MANDELL, Kaufman, to Robert W. Tailer, trustee, &c.; 82d St, s s, 35 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 10,000

McLAUGHLIN, Thomas J., to Herbert Dongan; Broadway, w s, 60 ft s of 101st St, 1 year 10,000

MOORE, Edward S., to the F. & M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 175 St. Nicholas Av, saloon lease, demand 2,339

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c.; 8th Av, n w corner of 58th St, extends to the Circle, 2 years 207,200

NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY to Amos F. Eno and others, executors, &c.; Broadway, s w corner of 69th St, 2 years. 37,100

NIELS, Alexander, to George Ehret; 425 Amsterdam Av, saloon lease, demand.... 4,000

PARRISH, William P., to Sarah M. Marvin and others, trustees, &c.; 72d St, n e corner of Park Av, 3 years 30,000

POLLACK, Samuel, to Ury Danenberg and others, executors, &c.; 56th St, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years..... 21,000

POLLACK, Samuel, to Amelia Fechtner; 56th St, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 10,000

PRAGER, Louis, to Rachel Lese; 113th St, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years..... 2,500

RUTH, Samuel J., and Rachel Hoffman to Abraham Ruth; 9th St, n s, 324.1 ft e of Avenue C; also 5th St, n s, 307.5 ft e of Avenue C, demand..... 5,500

SALTZSIEDER, F. W., to Amos F. Eno and others; 147 West Broadway, 3 years. 25,200

SCANNELL, John H., to City Trust Company; 19th St, 39 East, 1 year..... 35,000

SCHEPPELMAN, William A., to Bernheimer & Schmid; 2,591 8th Av, saloon lease, demand 2,400

SCHIRMER, Edward, to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 2,600

SCHIRMER, Edward, to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 2,250

SCHIRMER, Edward, to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 1,615

SCHIRMER, George F., to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 1,000

SCHIRMER, George F., to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 1,000

SCHIRMER, George F., to Angelica Schirmer; 128 and 130 Orchard St, 272 East 10th St, and property in West New Brighton, demand 1,300

SCHNAKENBERG, Diedrich, to George Ehret; 911 Brook Av, saloon lease, demand 2,500

SMITH, Burton H., to Ida M. Murphy; Jerome Av, e s, 128.8 ft s w of Mount Hope Place, 1 year 13,250

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees; 42 West 98th St, 3 years 16,000

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Frederick A. Constable and another, trustees; 42 West 98th St, 3 years 16,000

TEETS, A. Alonzo, to Philip Teets and others; 487 Manhattan Av, 3 years 8,000

THORNTON, Frank J., and wife to Harlem Savings Bank; Alexander Av, w s, 150 ft s w of 136th St, 1 year 3,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to the Germania Life Insurance Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 5 years 77,000

VIGNA, Emilio, to Bradley & Currier Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, ¼ year 5,790

VIGNA, Emilio, to the Armstrong & Bolton Company; 92d St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway; ½ year 700

WALLACH, Moses K., to Harriet A. Bowen; 82d St, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 8,500

WEINSTEIN, Julius and Max, to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 15th St, 324 to 330 East, ½ year 15,000

WINKELHOLTZ, Adolph, to George Ehret; 256 West 85th St, saloon lease, demand.. 4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

CONRAD, Arcturus Z., to Augusta B. Nelson ..... Nom.

GAYLOR, Lizabeth, to Roy W. Sumner.. $400

KATZ, Sarah, and others, executors, &c., to Sarah Katz ..... Nom.

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Catherine Fitzgerald 1,000

PORTER, Emma S., administratrix, to Theodore R. Shear, trustee 1,800

RICE, Louis, to Thomas C. Oakley, guardian, &c 4,500

RIEHL, Jacob, and another to John Uebelhoer 1,300

ROBERT, Daniel, to the American Mortgage Company 10,238

STEVENSON, Richard W., guardian, and others to Richard W. Stevenson, trustee. 427

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Maria B. Nichols and another, guardians, &c 16,000

TURNER, Herbert B., to William H. Starbuck 6,500

Mechanics' Liens.

BROOK AV, e s, 104 ft s of Wendover Av, 100x100; William Crane Company against Peyser Bookstaver, owner and contractor $540

LORING PLACE, w s, 350 ft n of Hampden St, or 183d St, 50x100; E. M. Pritchard & Son Company against Mary D. Wheeler, owner, Barent M. Gray, contractor 137

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 25 ft s of 156th St, 25 x90; Benjamin F. King against Louis A. Schneider, owner and contractor..... 325

UNION AV, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; Boston Road, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 187x100; Young & Frink Company against William Ueckerman, owner; Buist & Harrigan, contractors..... 1,800

UNION AV, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; Boston Road, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 187x100; Young & Gerard against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor 12,127

UNION AV, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; Boston Road, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 187x100; Adam Happel against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor 5,054

UNION AV, w s, 186.3 ft s of Boston Road, 50x100; Boston Road, s e s, 50 ft n e of 169th St, 187x100; Peter Androvette against William Ueckermann, owner and contractor 541

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 190 ft n of 167th St, 50x100; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Joseph Hamilton, Jr., and William W. Vaughan and Joseph Hamilton, Sr., owners and contractors 114

WEST END AV, s w corner of 86th St, 100.5x100; Barney Goldman against Ernest Wetterer, owner; Van Orden, Wetterer & Co., contractors 55

6TH ST, n s, 470 ft e of 4th Av, Bronx, 25x114; Albert Schneider against Genesius Cowen, owner; Henry Ceburre, owner and contractor 27

35TH ST, 418 and 420 West; Samuel Williams against Joseph F. Doyle, owner; Andrew T. Doyle contractor 437

47TH ST, 132 and 134 West; Henry P. Robinson against the Consolidated Construction Company and Prosky & Allen, owners and contractors 1,126

93D ST, 24 East; Rock Plaster Company of New York and New Jersey against H. D. & S. Greenwald, owners; Frederick Klingman & Co., contractors; P. Conlon, sub-contractor 582

99TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Drive, 45x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Mary E. Bryan and Elizabeth M. Campbell, owners; Bryan & Campbell, contractors 1,475

99TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Drive, 45x100; Nathaniel Wise against Mary E. Bryan and Elizabeth M. Campbell, owners; Bryan & Campbell, contractors..... 1,058

99TH ST, s s, 296.2 ft e of Riverside Drive, 45x100; G. A. Schuyler & Co. against Mary E. Bryan and Elizabeth M. Campbell, owners; Bryan & Campbell, contractors 890

112TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 5th Av, 150x 100.11; Brady & 22sall Company against Seglin Brothers & Co., owners and contractors 5,456

124TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Broadway, 100 x100; James R. Sayre & Co. against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor 991

124TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 175x 100; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor 492

124TH ST, n e corner of Broadway, 175x 100, George C. Murphy against Lewis F. Mortimer, owner and contractor..... 1,600

137TH ST, 1,004 and 1,008 East; Edwin L. Ross against Catherine M. Matthews, owner and contractor 24

137TH ST, 47 to 53 West; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against William R. Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor 204

148TH ST, 551 to 557 East; Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company against William R. Kitchen, owner; Andrew Kitchen, contractor 48

Lis Pendens.

CHERRY ST, 478 to 484; Abraham Eydenberg against Joseph W. Kierst and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. H. Flateau.

DUTCH ST, 31; Department of Buildings against Julien T. Davies, Jr., (violation of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 182, map of Washingtonville, 20.2x100x42.6x100; Maria Doepel against William L. Schultz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. S. Wood.

4TH AV, 2, and 159 and 161 East 103d St; Emil Gunsel against Olga Jung and others, (amended partition;) attorneys, Robertson & Harmon.

41ST ST, 410 West; Broadway Savings Institution against Stacia Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, R. B. Kelly.

117TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Michael A. Ryan against Charles B. Hoagland and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, W. H. Janes.

122D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 66.4x100.11, leasehold; Alexander J. Dodin, executor, &c., against John J. Larkin, (foreclosure of three mortgages;) attorney, J. P. Albright.

122D ST, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 103x100.11; also Lenox Av, s e corner of 112th St, 100.11x 100; Beckie Areck against Marcus Hoffberg, (action for dissolution and accounting;) attorney, P. Wohlstetter.

133D ST, n s, 375 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles E. Fleming against Peter B. Stanton, as assignee of, and James Kearney, (action to bar claim, &c.;) attorney, K. Cornwallis.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.73⅞
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.41⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.00
Cotton, middling	7 9-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.06⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.18
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef, hams	24.50
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.05¾
Lard, prime	5.35
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.50
Butter, Western creamery	.26½

*Bid.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—Flour, steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 63¾@65c; No. 2 red, 67½@69c; No. 2 corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33@33½c; No. 2 oats, 26½c; No. 3 white, 25½@25¾c; No. 2 rye, 51½@52c; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; flax seed, $1.31@1.32; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.31½@$1.32; prime timothy seed, $2.45@$2.55; mess pork, per bbl, $7.70@$9.60; lard, per 100 lb, $4.80@$5.02½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.15; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5¾@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.15@$5.20; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.23½; sugars, cutloaf, unchanged.

COTTON.—Trade conditions on the Cotton Exchange did not improve materially. The bulk of the small business done was easily traced to the professional element, which gave attention for the most part to the winding up of straggling accounts preparatory to whatever turn events might take in the near future. The opening was barely steady, with quotations 1 point lower to 1 point higher. At the close the market for futures was steady, with prices net 2 points higher to 2 points lower. Spot cotton closed quiet, with prices unchanged on the basis of 7 9-16c for middling upland and 7 13-16c for middling Gulf. Total sales were 2,806 bales. Southern spot markets were officially reported by special wire, as follows: New Orleans, 7½c; Mobile, 7c; Savannah, 7 1-16c; Charleston, nothing doing, 7¼c; Wilmington, 7⅝c; Norfolk, 7 5-16c; Baltimore, 7¼c; Augusta, 7¼@7 5-16c; Memphis, 7¼c; St. Louis, 7¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
November	...	...	...	7.25@7.26
December	7.27	7.27	7.22	7.26@7.27
January	7.31	7.32	7.26	7.30@7.31
February	7.32	7.33	7.32	7.32@7.34
March	7.36	7.37	7.31	7.35@7.36
April	7.38	7.38	7.34	7.37@7.38
May	7.40	7.41	7.35	7.39@7.40
June	...	...	...	7.40@7.41
July	7.41	7.41	7.38	7.41@7.42
August	7.38	7.38	7.34	7.37@7.39
September	7.04	7.04	7.04	7.05@7.07
October	6.90	6.90	6.90	6.93@6.94

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Spot Cotton—Good business doing; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 5,000 bales; middling upland, 4¼d. Futures opened quiet, partial 1 point advance; closed 1@1½ points net lower; January-February, 3.61b; February-March, 3.60½s; March-April, 3.60s; April-May, 3.59½s; May-June, 3.58½s; June-July, 3.58½s; July-August, 3.58s; August-September, 3.56s; November, 4.01s; November-December, 3.63½b; December-January, 3.62b. Manchester—Yarns and cloths quiet but steady.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say to-morrow of the wool trade: "The market continues excited. Prices are steadily advancing toward a higher level, and as quotations rise the more intense seems to be the eagerness of many to buy. A tremendous business has been transacted, the sales of the week aggregating over 18,000,000 pounds, which has been pretty well distributed among consumers, speculators, and members of the trade, many of whom are compelled to buy in the open market in order to attend to the needs of their customers. The markets abroad continue to display a hardening tendency, and late advices state that in Melbourne some of the very best stock has been disposed of at prices which mean $1 per pound, clean, landed in Boston. The active demand for wool has depleted stocks so that it is estimated we will export a shortage of from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 pounds by next May, in which case it is quite probable that importations will result. During the past week carpet wools have apparently begun to share in the activity noted in other grades. Carpets have opened at advanced prices, and large purchases have been made. The sales of the week in Boston amounted to 12,973,000 pounds domestic and 770,000 pounds foreign, making a total of 13,743,000 pounds, against a total of 16,317,776 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 5,879,000 pounds for the corresponding week last year. Sales since Jan. 1, 1899, amount to 314,067,576 pounds, against 118,610,010 pounds last year at this time."

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	72 11-16	72¾	72¼	72¼
March	76¼	76 7-16	75⅞	75⅞
May	76¼	76⅝	75⅝	75⅝
Corn—				
December	40	40¼	39⅞	39⅞
May	39⅜	39⅝	39½	39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
December	67 5-16	67⅝	66⅞	66⅞
May	71⅞	71⅞	71 1-16	71⅛
Corn—				
December	32¾	33	32¾	32¾
May	33 11-16	33 13-16	33½	33½
Oats—				
December	23¼	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛
May	24½	24½	24⅜	24⅜

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—There was a steady market for wheat at an advance of ⅛c at the opening, with a further advance of ⅛c. The improvement was based on better cables and moderate northwestern receipts. The Liverpool market closed at a net advance of ¼@⅝d for wheat and ⅝@¾d for corn. Antwerp moved up ½d and held the improvement. Paris advanced 5@15 points. But exporters failed to come to time, and in the absence of outside speculative support the local traders commenced to sell, and prices declined ½c from the best point of the morning, and closed at the lowest figures of the session—a net decline of ⅛c. Sales, 2,300,000 bushels. The weather conditions were without influence. No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 78½c, to arrive; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 78¾c, to arrive; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 74¼c, prompt; No. 2 New York, 73¾c, spot.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Wheat—In store: No. 1 Northern, November, 65c; December, 63¼c; May, 67½c. On track: No. 1 Northern, 65c; No. 2 Northern, 62½c.

DULUTH, Nov. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67⅞c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 65⅞c; December, 65⅝c; May, 69⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 64⅝c; No. 3 Spring, 65⅞c.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 22.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 67¼@67½c; No. 2 Northern, 65½@66½c. Rye—No. 1, 55½@56c. Barley—No. 2, 44@45c.

CORN—No. 2, 41⅜c, spot; 41½c, early December; No. 2 white, 42⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 42⅜c.

OATS—No. 2, 30⅝c; No. 2 mixed, clipped, 30⅞c; 36 lb No. 2 mixed, clipped, 31½c, and 38 lb No. 2 white, 32⅝c, spot to Nov. 30.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 63c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Western, 63½c, free on board, afloat.

BARLEY—Feeding, 40c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 43@47c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

BUCKWHEAT—62@63c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4.10; Winter straights, $3.40@$3.55; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.85; Spring clears

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young American girl as chambermaid and seamstress. 210 Madison Av.; call after 1 o'clock.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; can be seen. 101 East 40th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a good cook in country hotel, boarding house, or private family; good pastry and meat cook. Meta Taylor, 215 West 35th St., rear house.

COOK.—By young Frenchwoman; all entrées, pastry; large dinners and luncheons; very good city references; wages, $30 to $35 per month. L. L., 1,242 Broadway.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent Scotchwoman as cook and baker; good soups, entrées, and desserts; plain washing; city or country; city reference. 158 West 19th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; thoroughly competent in all branches; good manager; in first-class private family; takes full charge; with kitchenmaid; very best city reference. Agnes, 486 5th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook; small family; city or country; thoroughly recommended by Health Food Company, 61 5th Av.

COOK.—By perfect German cook; understands all branches soups, meats, game, pastries, marketing; excellent references. 155 West 10th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By competent woman, or to do family washing at home. L. C., 448 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—French dressmaker, elegant cutter and fitter, wishes customers by day. Louise, 45 West 98th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—Waitress would do work of small private family; flat; excellent reference. 221 East 44th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French maid; hairdresser; first-class seamstress; understands her duties and maid; best city references. French, care Gibbs, 146 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—English; good seamstress and dressmaker; competent and trustworthy; or as nany maid. E. C., 259 East 58th St., care Talbot.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By competent lady's maid and seamstress, or would do light chamberwork. Call, Thursday, 20 West 39th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class Swedish laundress; city or country; good city reference; no chamberwork. Care of Mrs. Bahr, 317 E. 24th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by the day; private family; best city references. Competent, 530 6th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by day; good references. 737 2d Av., Ring Nugent's bell.

Nurses.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By thoroughly qualified American woman as nurse to invalid or companion to elderly lady; has had long, careful experience; can give unquestionable reference. Mrs. J. Ross, 168 East 52d St.

NURSE.—By English nurse experienced in lifting and managing helpless patients, to care for invalid or any position of trust; highest testimonials. S. E., 335 Clinton Av., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—As nurse to invalid, lady or gentleman; hospital trained; good masseuse; highest references from physicians and others; salary reasonable. G. L., 554 3d Av.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant, North of Ireland, as experienced infant's nurse; take entire charge; bring up on bottle; best city reference. 388 Park Av., fourth bell.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By competent German Protestant young woman as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; private family. Can be seen from 1 to 3 at present employer's, 31 Washington Square West.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced English waitress; wines, sauds, silver; permanent or otherwise. A. B., Box 312, 1,269 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; in small private family. Present employer's, 110 West 57th St.

WAITRESS.—Swedish; best references. Lina, care of Mrs. Bahr, 317 East 24th St.

Miscellaneous.

A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED VISITING teacher of great ability desires engagements; French, German, English, college preparation, music, (Berlin Hochschule Diploma); day, evening. Conscientious, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-five; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; disengaged, employer giving up horses; five years' best personal reference. C., 751 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a thoroughly competent man; 11 years' city reference from late employer; disengaged on account of family going to Europe. J. J., 162 West 20th St.

Miscellaneous.

FOOTMAN.—By a young man; has been for two years with latest employer; has first-class New York and Newport references. 873 6th Av.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Lady wishes a German laundress and chambermaid; family of six; wages, $18. Call Thursday and Friday, 10 to 12 o'clock, 322 West 76th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

NEW YORK STATE
FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 30 West 29th St., City.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF HELP?
. . . IF SO, GIVE US A CALL.

This Bureau is conducted by the State of New York and is free; consequently you will not have to pay any money to secure help. We investigate all references.

Office Hours; { 9 A. M. until 2 P. M. / Closed Saturday at noon.

WANTED—A bookkeeper for a mining company in Sonora, Mexico; must be skilled in accounts, and able to speak and correspond in Spanish; no others need apply. Address reply to P. O. Box 2,896, New York City, giving name, address, age, experience, and references.

WANTED—Active insurance man of good character will be given a contract unexcelled by any company. Ball & Humphreys, 481 5th Av.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—TRIAL DESIRED IN NEW York County.—FREDERICK T. GOLDSMITH and THEODOR WOLF Plaintiffs, against JOHN F. BARRETT, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21, 1899.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John F. Barrett, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

o18-law6wTh&d1

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—JACOB ROTHSCHILD, Simon Ottenberg, and Mary Goldenberg, as executors of and trustees under the last will and testament of Simon Goldenberg, deceased, plaintiffs, against MARY GOLDENBERG, Joel Goldenberg, Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Henrietta Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Herman Goldenberg, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Hannah Fischer, Helen B. Wise, Augusta (Gussie) Simonson, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Hannah Ottenberg, Joel R. Goldenberg, Benjamin Goldenberg, Minnie B. Wise, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, Johanna Sanchen Katten, Jacob H. Fleisch, Jacob H. Schiff, Julius Goldman, M. Warley Platzek, Isaac Wallach, Jacob Rothschild, Simon Ottenberg, Joel Goldenberg, and Louis Seeberger, defendants.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, July 18th, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

Office and Post Office address, No. 50 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants Zipora Gross, Emelia Strauss, Clara Ulman, Hannah Marcus, Rebecca Katz Stiefel, Augusta (Gusta) Kantor, Henrietta (Yettchen) Katten, Johanna Katz, Augusta Seligman, Paula Bamberger, Theodore Goldenberg, Samuel L. Goldenberg, Meier Katten, Paula Katten, Adolph Katten, Hermann Katten, Mandel Katten, and Johanna Sanchen Katten:

The foregoing summons is served upon you without the State of New York, pursuant to the order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 27th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the 31st day of October, 1899.

Dated New York, October 31st, 1899.

CHARLES H. BRUSH,
Plaintiffs' Attorney,
30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LEGAL SALES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application of Charles Riederer, as creditor, for the disposition of the real property of Anton Deutsch, deceased, for the payment of his debts.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a final decree, entered in the above-entitled proceedings, bearing date the 10th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, will on the 22d day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, sell at public auction the premises directed by said decree to be sold and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) distant fifty-one (51) feet and five (5) inches northerly from the northeasterly corner of East End Avenue and Eighty-second Street (formerly B) and Eighty-second Street, which point is at or nearly opposite to the centre of the westerly end of a party wall, and running thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street part of the way through said party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly parallel with said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to a point opposite or nearly opposite to the centre of another party wall; thence running westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street, part of the way through said party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the easterly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of said East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet and six (6) inches to the place of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of East End Avenue, (formerly Avenue B,) which point is distant seventy-six (76) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of East End Avenue (formerly Avenue B) and Eighty-second Street; running thence westerly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet; thence northerly parallel with East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches; thence easterly parallel with Eighty-second Street and part of the way through another party wall ninety-eight (98) feet to the westerly side of said East End Avenue, and thence southerly along said westerly side of East End Avenue twenty-five (25) feet three and one-half (3½) inches to the place of beginning.

Dated New York, Oct. 31st, 1899.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH,
Administrator, with the will annexed, of the Estate of Anton Deutsch, deceased.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for Administrator, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $9,200.80, with interest thereon, together with the costs, allowances, and disbursements of the proceeding and expenses of the sale.

Parcel No. 1 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $13,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water charges amounting approximately to $1,199.17.

Parcel No. 2 is to be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,000, with interest thereon from February 17th, 1898, at five per cent. per annum, and taxes, assessments, and water rates amounting approximately to $1,030.67 and interest.

WILLIAM DEUTSCH, Administrator.

n9-law6wTh

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 925.

In the matter of APARTMENT HOTEL COMPANY, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of said bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that a compromise has been proposed of a certain claim made by James W. Watkins & Son against the trustee of said bankrupt estate, and that creditors and parties interested may show cause at a meeting to be held at my office, 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on December 8th, 1899, at 12 noon, why an order sanctioning such compromise should not be made.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 23, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICOLAI BUTE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Nicolai Bute of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Nicolai Bute was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 128 Broadway, New York City, on the sixth day of December, A. D. 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
November 22d, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—PHILIP FEIGENBAUM and HARRY FEIGENBAUM, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Philip Feigenbaum and Harry Feigenbaum, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated November 9th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON, Referee.
New York, November 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—NATHAN GOLDBERG, bankrupt, No. 1,607.

Notice is hereby given that Nathan Goldberg, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee.
New York, Nov. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of WILLIAM CLARK NOBLE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William Clark Noble, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said William Clark Noble was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of December, A. D. 1899, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, November 21st, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JOSEPH B. MALEVINSKY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph B. Malevinsky, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, December 6th, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Summons. Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 21, 1899.

BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,

Office and Post Office Address: No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

To John F. Barrett, Albert H. Farnum, and Thomas E. Barrett, defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Francis M. Scott, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of October, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York. BALDWIN & BLACKMAR,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

o18-law6wTh&d1

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—HARRIET H. WILCOX, plaintiff, against HUGH C. MINDAY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land with the building and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue, distant one hundred and forty-eight (148) feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of said Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) (formerly Denman) Street; running thence northerly along the easterly side of Courtlandt Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly parallel with Courtlandt Avenue twenty-nine (29) feet and sixty-one-hundredths of a foot, and thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Fiftieth (150th) Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.

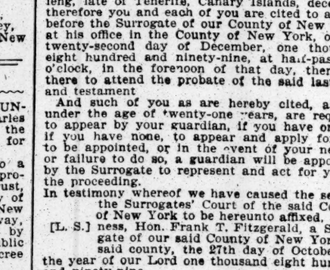
Said premises being the northerly half of a certain lot known and designated on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose, South," on file in the office of the Register of Westchester County by the number two hundred and seventy-two, (272,) and conveyed to said John H. Metzler, one of the parties hereto of the first part, by Harry Overington and wife, by deed dated March 10, 1896, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York, in Section 9, Liber 18 of Conveyances, Page 386, on the same day. The southerly wall of the building erected on the above-described premises being a party wall.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 598 Courtlandt Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,287.50, with interest thereon from the 10th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $356.95 and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase-money, or paid by the referee, is $413.15 and interest.

Dated New York, November 15th, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

29 AND 31 RIDGE STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of Kings.—CATHARINE FINLEY, an incompetent person, by Maria Cronin, committee of her person and estate, plaintiff, against JOSEPH FINLEY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 2d day of June, 1899, and an order duly made and entered and bearing date the 14th day of November, 1899, amending and modifying said interlocutory judgment, I, the undersigned, the referee in said interlocutory judgment and amending order named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Thursday, the 7th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, Auctioneer, the premises described in said interlocutory judgment, as follows:

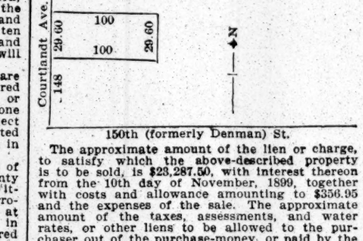
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, which is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Ridge Street, distant sixty-one feet six inches southerly from the southwesterly corner of Broome and Ridge Streets; running thence westerly parallel with Broome Street, seventy-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Ridge Street, forty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Broome Street seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Ridge Street; and thence northerly along the westerly side of Ridge Street forty feet to the point or place of beginning; said premises being known as Nos. 29 and 31 Ridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for defendant Lilienthal, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Said premises are now subject to the lien of a certain mortgage, the approximate aggregate amount of which mortgage, with accrued interest, is $16,377.58. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, and water rates upon said premises is $1,180.40.

Dated New York, November 16th, 1899.

HERBERT S. OGDEN, Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, against SAMUEL R. DONNELLON and others, defendants.

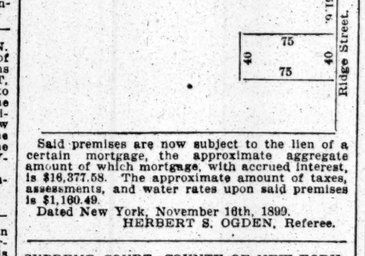
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the fourth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the first day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, and the improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street distant one hundred feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Eighty-eighth Street and Amsterdam (or the Tenth) Avenue, and running thence northwardly parallel with said avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to a point on the continuation of a line running through the centre of a party wall standing one-half on the premises now being described and one-half on the premises next adjoining on the east; thence southwardly along the said line last mentioned for part of the distance through the centre of the said party wall and parallel, or nearly so, with said avenue, one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westwardly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street sixteen feet eight inches, more or less, to the point of beginning.

The said premises lie in Block 1,219 (Twelve Hundred and Nineteen,) in Section 4 (Four,) on the Land Map of the City of New York.—Dated New York, November 8, 1899.

WILLIAM L. TURNER, Referee.

EMMET & ROBINSON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 52 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $15,328.18, with interest thereon from the 23d day of October, 1899; together with costs and allowances amounting to $458.59, with interest from November 4th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest. The sale is subject to a lease expiring May 1st, 1901, at a rent of $1,200 per annum.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

r6-2aw3wM&Th&n27

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JONES, MARTHA R.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara L. Thomas, Albert H. Jones, Emily M. Dodd, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Clarence P. Thomas, Ida C. Berry, Henry P. Jones, Juliet Ketcham, Mary C. Beach, Matilda Force, Caroline A. Ohlman, Mary L. Cook, and to Aaron S. Thomas and said Clara L. Thomas, as trustees for said Mary L. Cook, and to all persons interested in the estate of MARTHA R. JONES, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 15th day of December, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Aaron S. Thomas and John M. Dodd, Jr., as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.]

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

n2-law6wTh

REFEREES' NOTICES.

507 WEST 27TH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—MARY CONLON, plaintiff, against LAURIDS C. SORENSEN et al., defendants.

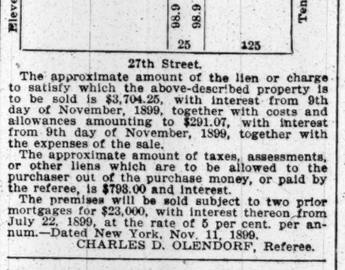
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date 11th day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of December, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan. State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the westerly side of Tenth Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with Tenth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Tenth Avenue, ninety-eight feet nine inches to the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of Twenty-seventh Street twenty-five feet, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 11th, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

JAMES A. O'GORMAN, Attorney for Plaintiff, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 507 West 27th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $3,704.25, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $291.07, with interest from 9th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $798.00 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to two prior mortgages for $23,000, with interest thereon from July 22, 1899, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.—Dated New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

CHARLES D. OLENDORF, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—JUDIET M. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM V. O'CALLAGHAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date first day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of November, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Samuel Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

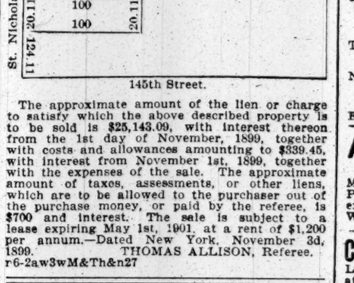
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue, distant one hundred and twenty-four (124) feet seven (7) inches northerly from the point formed by the intersection of the said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue with the northerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; thence running northerly along said easterly side of St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall one hundred (100) feet; thence southerly and parallel with St. Nicholas Avenue twenty (20) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street one hundred (100) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, November 3d, 1899.

THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Street number of this property is 708 St. Nicholas Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $25,143.09, with interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $339.45, with interest from November 1st, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $700 and interest. The sale is subject to a lease of the premises, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its name to the FRATERNITY SOCIAL CLUB.—Dated New York City, November 15, 1899. BENAI BERITH CLUB, by Adolph Hirsh, President.—JACOB LEVY, Attorney for Petitioner, 302-304 Broadway, New York City. n16x1aw6wTh.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK-LONDON.

MENOMINEE.....Nov. 25
MARQUETTE.....Dec. 9
MESABA.....Dec. 16
MANITOU.....Dec. 23

ALL MODERN STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO FENCHURCH STREET STATION, LONDON, FOR $40.00 EACH AND UPWARD.

APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Piers 51 and 52 North River.

Etruria..Nov. 25, 10 AM Lucania..Dec. 16, 2 PM
Campania..Dec. 2, 2 PM Etruria..Dec. 23, 10 AM
Umbria...Dec. 9, 10 AM Campania..Dec. 30, 2 PM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents.
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Cymric...Nov. 28, 1 PM | Oceanic..Dec. 13, 2 PM
Teutonic..Nov. 29, Noon | Teutonic..Dec. 27, Noon
Germanic..Dec. 6, Noon | Germanic..Jan. 3, Noon

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE,
Pier 48 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA
Hawaii and Philippine Islands
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Between San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shankhai, Hong Kong.
Steamers leave San Francisco at 1 P. M.

COPTIC.....Dec. 13 | GAELIC.....Jan. 6
AMER MARU...Dec. 21 | H. K. MARU...Jan. 16

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Newport News, and Richmond, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, North River, foot of Beach St., every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Saturday, at 4 P. M.

H. B. WALKER, Traffic Manager.

MUNSON LINE STEAMSHIPS
DIRECT ROUTE. CUBA WEEKLY SAILINGS.
FINE SHIPS. SPLENDID CUISINE.
FULL INFORMATION AND LITERATURE FREE.
W. D. Munson, Gen'l Agt. 27 William St., N. Y.
Raymond & Whitcomb, Ticket Agts. 25 Un. Sq., N. Y.

CLARK'S PARTIES TO EUROPE, 1900.—Thirty excursions during Spring and Summer. Ocean tickets by all Lines. Send for Tourist Gazette. Holy Land Excursions. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New York.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WEST INDIES.

No more delightful way can be found to escape the rigors of the cold days coming than to make a Cruise to the WEST INDIES. All the arrangements are now completed, and descriptive pamphlets of the CRUISES which leave on Jan. 4th and 13th and Feb. 3d and 14th by the steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co. can be obtained on application.

Every requirement for every class of traveler, from a ticket to a guide book or a Letter of Credit.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 A. M.

†Kaiser W.d. G.,Nov. 28 | Trave.....

WEEKS ASKS PROTECTION

Denies Public Statement that He Will Enter Insanity Plea.

AN INJURY TO MOLINEUX

Recorder Supports Him and District Attorney Will Assist Him—Appeal Against Personal Attack.

Recorder Goff, presiding yesterday at the trial of Roland B. Molineux for the alleged murder in December last of Katherine J. Adams, had his attention officially called to certain publications in evening newspapers in this city, purporting to be in the line of newly discovered evidence in the case on trial, the publication of which, it is feared, will seriously interfere with the administration of justice and the selection of a jury, which has now been going on for seven days in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Weeks, representing the defendant, called the Court's attention to the latest publication of this kind, and after he had done so Assistant District Attorney Osborne said he heartily concurred in the statement made by his opponent. The Recorder also expressed himself strongly in the matter, and the attorneys will prepare a brief for the Recorder to show, if possible, how the law has been violated.

The incident occurred just at the opening of the afternoon session. An evening paper had published a story to the effect that there was a taint of insanity in Molineux's family, and that the defense as a last resort would show these alleged facts in the presentation of its case. When Mr. Weeks saw this he was very angry, and this anger was further increased by the reading of an editorial in the same paper in which he and Mr. Osborne were sharply attacked. He at once announced his intention of calling the matter to the Recorder's attention. As soon as court opened he and Mr. Battle held a private conference with the Recorder, and thereafter Mr. Weeks addressed himself to the Court as follows:

"As counsel for this defendant and as an officer of this court," he said, "I desire to call your Honor's attention to a publication in a newspaper, sold publicly on the streets of this city, a publication which may seriously, unjustly, and improperly interfere with the administration of justice. It charges that as a last resort the defense will interpose a plea of insanity."

Mr. Weeks's voice shook at this point, and he appeared very much in earnest. Both Gen. Molineux and the accused looked up sharply when they heard the last sentence uttered by Mr. Weeks, and the prisoner showed the first signs of emotion that he had exhibited since the trial began.

NOT TO USE INSANITY PLEA.

"There has never been any such intention on the part of the defense," declared Mr. Weeks. "This defendant is, and always has been, sane, and an article such as this, appearing at such a time in the public prints, should receive careful consideration from the Court. I, therefore, as an officer of this court, ask leave of your Honor to lay the matter more fully before you. In the same paper to-day there appears an attack upon the counsel for the defense and the prosecuting attorney, which is outrageous, and which should entitle us to the protection of the Court. We shall take the opportunity, with your Honor's permission, to investigate the matter more carefully than we have had an opportunity of doing since the publication, and to present it to your Honor for such action as we shall deem the circumstances require."

"You shall have the opportunity," said the Recorder decisively, "and it does not require any word from the Court to express the impropriety, not only the impropriety, but the injustice of any publication, pending this trial, that would in the slightest degree prejudice the interests of the defendant. It is an interference with the administration of justice, which, of course, if it has been done, and if the law has been violated in that regard, and counsel are able to advise the Court upon the law of the question, that the law has been violated and the rights of this defendant in any way transgressed, the Court will take such action in the premises as will be warranted by the facts in the case.

"Surely we ought to be able in this city to assure to a defendant charged with such a heinous crime a fair and impartial trial, without the mind of the people being either biased in his favor or prejudiced against him. It is the only way that justice can be administered under our system of government, and that is by the just, impartial determination of twelve men, sworn in the jury box, to pass upon the issues in the case, and in no other way; and that is the only tribunal of justice under our government in this country. You may present to the Court at whatever time your engagements permit such authorities in the matter as you may be advised to apply in the premises."

OSBORNE SUPPORTS MR. WEEKS.

"I heartily concur in what Mr. Weeks has said in this matter," said Mr. Osborne.

"Do we understand that the District Attorney will co-operate with us," asked Mr. Weeks, "in the presentation of this matter to the Court?"

"In every possible way," said Mr. Osborne.

Not one juror was accepted yesterday as the result of the examination of fifty-five talesmen, thirty-one of whom were examined during the afternoon session. Some idea of the work entailed in getting a suitable jury may be inferred from the following analysis of the day's work: Of the fifty-five talesmen only six answered the requirements to such an extent as to be excused only when peremptorily challenged. The defense and the prosecution each exercised this right three times. Fifteen talesmen were opposed to the infliction of the death penalty on circumstantial evidence; twenty swore that they had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty in any instance; eight had strongly formed opinions that could not be removed; five were not possessed of the general qualifications called for by the code, and one talesman was too ill to serve. The defense has so far used nine of its peremptory challenges and the prosecution seven. Each side has thirty.

Henry Winthrop Gray, the Special Commissioner of Jurors, occupied a seat on the bench with the Recorder during a part of the morning session and listened to the examination of talesmen. Some of those examined admitted that they were on Mr. Gray's special panel, and when some of these said they were opposed to circumstantial evidence and capital punishment, Recorder Goff ordered an attendant to procure for his use the answers made by these special jurors before the Commissioner. He said that if it was found that the answers made yesterday varied from those made previously he would take such action against the talesmen as the facts warranted.

Gen. Molineux was in court all day and was in frequent consultation with his son. Young Molineux seemed in better spirits. All the peremptory challenges made by the defense were made after consultation with him and he closely followed the answers made by the talesmen.

MAY USE STEREOPTICON.

It was learned yesterday that District Attorney Gardiner was seriously considering the introduction of the stereopticon as a feature of the prosecution's case. It will be utilized to show the many samples of handwriting that figure so prominently in the case, and by its use the writing can be magnified 500 times and every little peculiarity clearly shown. Col. Gardiner used the same thing when he was Assistant Judge Advocate in the Cadet Whittaker case, the determination of which hinged largely upon the testimony of handwriting experts, and again in the Continental Bank forgeries case, when the prosecution was conducted by Assistant District Attorney McIntyre. Col. Gardiner said yesterday that in the Cadet Whittaker case its efficacy was unquestioned. He said he had not definitely made up his mind whether he would use it in this case, but he was nevertheless impressed by its merits.

Several new panels of jurors have been called by Recorder Goff, and the work of filling the remaining five seats in the jury box will go on to-day at 10:30 o'clock.

Ex-Police Commissioner Fined.

Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, fined John McClave, the ex-Police Commissioner, and a lumber dealer at Twenty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, and Simon Henry Herman Ottenberg, an owner of a factory at 318 East Twenty-third Street, $25 each for using soft coal. Both men pleaded guilty.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

MADE FROM CREAM OF TARTAR

MOST HIGHLY REFINED AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

LEAVES NEITHER ACID NOR ALKALI IN THE FOOD.

Care must be taken to avoid baking powders made from alum. Such powders are sold cheap, because they cost but a few cents per pound. Alum is a corrosive acid, which taken in food means injury to health.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

EX-SPEAKER REED SARCASTIC.

Caused Mirth Questioning W. J. Logan, Who Seeks an Accounting in Gas Consolidation Deal.

The presence of ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed among the counsel for defendants in the suit of William J. Logan against William Rockefeller, Henry Rogers, G. B. Schley, E. C. Benedict, and others to compel an accounting of alleged profits of a syndicate instrumental in the consolidation of the Brooklyn gas companies, which was resumed yesterday before Justice Werner in Part IV., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, again brought a crowd of curious spectators that filled the courtroom.

Mr. Logan was continued on the witness stand at both sessions yesterday. In the morning he was cross-examined by John L. Hill, counsel for Mr. Benedict. The line of questioning was directed almost entirely as to testimony given by the plaintiff in a former case, based on the same transaction, which was tried in the United States District Court. Mr. Hill questioned the witness particularly with reference to an alleged attempt to conceal certain facts regarding the deal from his client by withholding information from Mr. Sheldon, who played an important part in the transaction. Mr. Logan's answer was that under the advice of Moore and Schley, defendants in the present action, he had not disclosed the amount of his subscription.

The close of the session was enlivened by a tilt between the examining counsel and witness.

"It seems," said Mr. Hill, "that you don't understand my English very well. I will try to use terms that are understandable by you. First of all, now, what do you understand by the term promoter?"

"I don't know the exact meaning," replied Mr. Logan, doubtfully.

"The accepted meaning, then."

"Well, I suppose it refers to some one who has little or no money and goes around trying to rope in other people who have money."

"Are you a promoter?" asked Mr. Hill.

The witness's negative answer was decisive, and caused general laughter among counsel and spectators.

Mr. Hill concluded his cross-examination of Mr. Logan early in the afternoon session and turned the witness over to ex-Speaker Reed, who had been an intent follower of the proceedings. His few comments, which caused broad smiles on the part of those near him during Mr. Hill's questioning, had not been audible to the crowd of spectators, and there was an anticipatory stir in the courtroom when Mr. Reed arose.

Mr. Reed's questions were enunciated in the insinuating drawl which often proved disconcerting to his opponents in the House. Mr. Logan was visibly ill at ease. In his insistence upon direct answers from the witness sarcasms cropped out freely, to the amusement of the onlookers. The laughter was unsuppressed when Mr. Reed attempted to draw from the witness a distinction between the terms "lie" and "prevarication," as applied to a phase of the transactions involved in the suit.

Again, in eliciting explanation of a letter written by Mr. Sheldon to Mr. Benedict, with the alleged approval of Mr. Logan, which contained flattering remarks on the shrewdness and business ability of the latter, Mr. Reed asked:

"Did not that passage bring the blush of modesty to your cheeks, Mr. Logan?"

"No," replied the witness. "Mr. Sheldon was the only one present."

"But if others had been present," persisted Mr. Reed, "would you still have been undaunted?"

"Yes," admitted Mr. Logan.

"You thought you really were pretty well able to take care of yourself?" commented the ex-Speaker.

"Until the outcome of the deal in question. I did," replied Mr. Logan, and the general laugh that followed worked both ways.

There were several lively tilts between the examiner and Mr. Hornblower, counsel for the plaintiff, which ended, however, in an exchange of smiles between the opposing counsel. Adjournment was taken by the court before the conclusion of cross-examination by Mr. Reed. The case will be continued at 2 o'clock to-day.

TWO OLD FIREMEN TO RETIRE.

Capt. Poyton, Dean of the Force, and Capt. Colby Seek Rest.

Capt. Joseph Poyton, Foreman of Engine Company No. 49, dean of the fire force, will be retired by request on Dec. 1. He will have completed then forty years' service. He was one of the first organizers of the paid department. His commission in the department antedates that of former Chief Bonner. Capt. Poyton's company is situated on Blackwell's Island.

After a service of almost a quarter of a century, Capt. William J. Colby of Engine Company No. 62, situated at William's Bridge, will leave the Fire Department on Dec. 1. He will receive a pension of $1,100 a year. His name appears twice on the roll of merit for brave rescues at fires.

AQUEDUCT JUDGMENTS AGAIN.

Court Denies Taxpayers' Motion to Continue Injunction and for Stay in Venue Change Appeal.

The suit brought by Irving T. Bush, as taxpayer, to restrain O'Brien & Clark from taking proceedings against Controller Coler for the collection of judgments in five actions, amounting to $700,000, obtained by them against the city, and to restrain the Controller from paying or permitting to be paid any of the funds of the city in settlement of these judgments, was before Justice Bookstaver in Supreme Court Special Term, yesterday, upon two motions, one to continue a preliminary injunction, and the other for a stay until after the Appellate Division of the Second Department has decided a pending appeal from an order changing the venue of Mr. Bush's action from Kings County to New York. It was claimed on behalf of Mr. Bush that upon the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York, he had the right as a taxpayer of Brooklyn to intervene to prevent the waste of public money in payment of these judgments.

Justice Bookstaver denied both motions, holding that there was no doubt the cause of action arose in this city, and that therefore the case was properly transferred here. Mr. Bush based his action upon the ground that these judgments were not approved by the Controller nor by the Mayor and Common Council.

Justice Bookstaver holds that it has been already decided by the First Appellate Division (40 App. Div. 331) that the Corporation Counsel had power to allow these judgments to be entered against the city, it appearing that his decision was made in good faith, upon the advice and approval of the counsel in charge of the litigation, and of those familiar with the subject.

The suits of O'Brien & Clark against the city, which were thus settled by the Corporation Counsel, involved at least $3,000,000. Justices McLaughlin and Patterson dissented from the decision of the Appellate Division referred to, holding that the Corporation Counsel had no power to make the offers, and the city had the legal right to have the judgments vacated.

LEGAL NOTES.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES AND THE TRANSFER TAX LAW.—A case involving important and novel questions in reference to the transfer tax law, which was submitted to Judge Arnold but was not disposed of by him, has just been passed upon by Surrogate Varnum. Leon Abbett, who was a well-known lawyer in this city, was at the time of his death, in 1894, domiciled in Jersey City. By his will he gave his property, including three insurance policies, to his son and daughter, in equal shares. The appraiser appointed upon application of the decedent's ancillary administrators in New York reported that none of the estate was taxable here. The case was before the Surrogate upon appeal by the Controller, who claimed that the amount of the insurance policies issued by the New York Life, the Equitable, and the Washington Mutual Insurance Companies, in this city, was property subject to appraisal for taxation under the collateral inheritance tax law. Surrogate Varnum says the contention of the Controller amounts to a claim "that if a man in any remote State or Territory of the Union takes out a policy of life insurance in a New York company, it is the intention of the Legislature of this State, as expressed through the transfer tax law, that the proceeds of such policy cannot be collected by his personal representatives, or paid by the company, without being subject to the inheritance tax. Such contention, if sustained, would affect seriously vast pecuniary interests, and discriminate against and possibly seriously embarrass the insurance corporations organized under the laws of this State. It might also result in double taxation in every case where the policy holder resides in a State where there is a similar transfer tax law." Surrogate Varnum says that as he cannot in the short time before the expiration of his term of office prepare such a decision as the importance of the case would demand, he deems it better that the case should reach the Supreme Appellate tribunal as speedily as possible. Hence, pro forma, he affirms the appraiser's decision.

***

THE CIVIL SERVICE LAW.—Van Voorhies Gildersleeve, who, on April 7, 1898, was holding the position of Inspector of Manufactures in the Water Purveyor's Bureau, in the Borough of Brooklyn, was dismissed on that day by the Deputy Commissioner of Water Supply, by an order stating that the dismissal was for the "good of the service." The Appellate Division of the Second Department on Monday unanimously affirmed a decision of Justice Maddox, at Special Term of the Supreme Court, on writ of mandamus, directing Mr. Gildersleeve's reinstatement. It was contended by the Corporation Counsel on behalf of Commissioner Dalton, that the removal having been made for the economy of the service, the relator was not entitled to have the reasons stated in writing or to explanation. Justice Woodward, giving the opinion on appeal, holds there is no longer any doubt, since the decision of the Court of Appeals in Fleming vs. Dalton, (158 N. Y., 175,) that Chapter 18 of the Laws of 1898 applied to the City of New York in common with the other cities of the State, and adds: "The relator has some rights under that law, which must be respected; and, while we have no doubt that it was within the power of the Commissioners of Water Supply to abolish the position, in good faith, held by the relator, thus depriving him of his employment, we cannot hold that the order dismissing the relator from the position 'for the good of the service' was sufficient to accomplish this purpose. The position itself must be abolished in good faith, or the relator cannot be deprived of his work, except in the manner provided by this section." Mr. Gildersleeve, under this decision, gets back not only his position at a salary of $1,200 a year, but accrued salary to the amount of nearly $2,000. Assistant Corporation Counsel W. J. Carr represented the Commissioners and James A. Allen and Herbert H. Kellogg were counsel for Mr. Gildersleeve.

***

DAMAGES FROM CONSTRUCTION OF THE VIADUCT.—George W. Sauer, who owned premises in One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, in front of the viaduct which the city began to construct in 1890, and completed in 1893, from St. Nicholas Avenue, through One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to the bridge over the Harlem River, brought suit for $90,000 damages and was awarded a verdict for $30,000. The judgment entered on the verdict has been unanimously reversed by the First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice McLaughlin, because of the improper admission of evidence. The Court holds that the city is liable to plaintiff as abutting owner for whatever damages the erection of the viaduct may cause him, which deprives him of the easement of light, air, and access. The construction of the viaduct was held to be something more than the mere change of the grade of the street. The improper evidence for the admission of which by the trial court the reversal was directed, was as to the profits which the plaintiff had made in his business, carried on in the premises in question, prior to the construction of the viaduct, and losses which he had sustained thereafter. This was held to be incompetent, the profits of a business being too uncertain, and depending upon too many contingencies, to safely be accepted as any evidence of the usable value of the property upon which the business is carried on.

This Fall the overcoat situation is peculiar, everybody is crying "greys" and sniffing at other colors.

Our stock of greys is probably larger than that of any other two dealers.

But some of the "sniffed-at" sort must go.

Brown mixed kerseys; in cloth and make-up as handsome overcoats as any in our stock; worsted lined and silk shoulders; were $40, $30 and $25.

Now $18.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Silk Skirts.

Fine quality Taffetas Silk Skirts,—latest shape,—with accordion pleated, flounce edged ruffle. Colors and black,

$6.75.

Taffetas Silk Skirts, with accordion pleated vandyke ruffle,—flounced edge and two silk under-ruffles. Colors and black,

$8.75.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Coats.

Automobile Box Coats,—tan, brown or castor,—lined with silk,

$19.50 and $25.00.

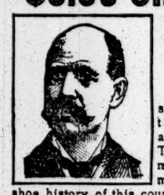
Full length Coats,—loose or tight fitting back, made of double-faced cloth.

Half or full length silk lining,

$19.50 and $25.00.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE UNION MADE.



ALL LEATHERS, ALL STYLES, ONE PRICE, $3.50.

The W. L. Douglas shoes have a reputation which extends around the world. Their popularity has made a new era in shoe making, and in the shoe history of this country. With an experience of nearly a quarter of a century, I have made possible the fact that shoes can be made to sell as low as $3.50 and still possess the same material, workmanship, style, and durability to be found in those costing from $5 to $7. The result is I have 60 retail stores in the large cities, millions of wearers, and the largest $3.50 shoe business in the world.

I sell the young men, business men, lawyers, statesmen, physicians, mechanics, and all those who are looking for a shoe worth from $5 to $7 for $3.50. Do you wear them?

MY CITY STORES.—95 Nassau St., 43 Cortlandt St.; 433 Broadway, cor. Howard; 753 Broadway, cor. 8th; 1349 Broadway, cor. 36th; 345 8th Ave.; 974 3d Ave.; 2202 3d Ave., cor. 120th; 220 W. 125th St. BROOKLYN.—421 Fulton St., cor. Pearl; 494 Fifth Ave.; 708 Broadway, cor. Thornton; 1367 Broadway, cor. Gates Ave. JERSEY CITY.—10 Newark Ave. NEWARK. —785 Broad St.

EARL & WILSON'S

Trade E. & W. Mark.

DRESS SHIRTS
Are the Best.

PERFECT
in every detail.

CORRECT IN FIT.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

"Yes, the Fashion Is the Fashion." (MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.)

And old Mrs. Grundy keeps her lorgnette trained upon her household as well as personal decoration. A visit to our establishment shows the most recent of Fashion's fashions. For dining-room or library, the new golden oak with its "showers of light and golden glooms." For the parlor the ever-beautiful mahogany, ornamented as if by nature, with hand-painted floral fancies; for the bedroom, light woods, or in pink or blue enamel similarly decorated to your fancy. The best of all fashions is ours, of supplying all furniture needs at factory prices, because you

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.

43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

ROLLED ON CHILD, KILLING IT.

Said to be the Third to Die from the Woman's Willful Carelessness.

Mrs. Thomas Lawlor of 81 Oliver Street was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Bausch, charged with being responsible for the death of her six-weeks'-old child. The husband of the woman, who is the complainant, says his wife is addicted to the use of intoxicants to excess, and that Tuesday night she went to bed intoxicated with the child beside her.

Lawlor discovered yesterday morning that the child was dead. It is supposed the woman rolled on the infant during the night. Lawlor declares this is the third child that has died from the willful carelessness of the mother.

Jury in Pfister Case Disagrees.

The trial of Mrs. Mary Pfister of 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who was indicted by the Grand Jury for maiming Roundsman Patrick Meehan by throwing sulphuric acid in his face, was concluded before Judge Newburger yesterday. The jury was unable to agree on a verdict and was discharged. The woman was remanded to the Tombs to await a new trial. During the trial there was a conflict of testimony as to who threw the acid.

O'Neill's.

A Great Bargain in Women's Tailormade Suits!

A Special Lot of Women's Tailormade Suits of Black Cheviot, New Box Shape, Jacket and Habit Shape Skirt, Entire Suit lined with excellent quality Taffeta, sold earlier in the season at 29.00, on Special Sale to-day, at 19.98

Two Splendid Values in Jackets!

Women's Black Cheviot Jackets with New Shape Back, Double Box Front, Inlaid Velvet Collar, Facings and Reveres of Peau de Soie, lined throughout with Black Taffeta,

Special 10.98

Women's Double Box Front Kersey Jackets, Notched Collar, Side Pockets, Pearl Buttons, Lined throughout with Heavy Black Satin,

Special 10.00

We are also offering a Special Lot of Fur Neck Scarfs and Collarettes at Fifty Cents on the Dollar!

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

sell the

Trade E. & W. Marks

Dress Shirts.

CADDO, cuffs attached, (round cuffs.)

SACO, cuffs attached, (square cuffs.)

TAURO, without cuffs,

$2.00 each.

Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

LIFE

If some "friend" offers you what HE calls the best, compare it with contracts I will show you. If you have been REJECTED write me sure.

Address EXPERT. 271 Broadway. Insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Annual Benefit Performances.
ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS,
To-day at 1:30. This evening at 7:30.
Management of
MR. CHARLES FROHMAN,
MR. FRANK W. SANGER,
MR. A. A. McCORMICK.
Stage Managers.
MR. JOS. HUMPHREYS,
MR. FRANK E. LAMB.
PROGRAMME:
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS IN "MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES."
WILLIAM A. BRADY'S PRODUCTION, "WAY DOWN EAST."
MR. J. H. WALLICK'S COMPANY IN "A DAIRY FARM."
THE ROGERS BROTHERS,
MRS. ANNIE YEAMANS AND MISS JENNIE YEAMANS,
MISS CISSIE LOFTUS,
AN ACT OF MR. BRADY'S PRODUCTION, "AROUND NEW YORK IN 80 MINUTES."
STREATOR'S ZOUAVES,
ARDMA O'DONNCHAIDH,
HOWARD THURSTON,
WISEMAN SERENADERS,
BOBBIE GAYLOR,
CATHOLIC PROTECTORY BAND,
THE DEFORRESTS,
"WHIRLWIND DANCES,"
FRED BUSH,
JAMES O. BARROWS, ASSISTED BY JOHN LANCASTER AND COMPANY,
THE WONDERFUL CRAGG FAMILY,
KITTY MITCHELL,
HOWARD BROS.,
CHINESE JOHNNY WILLIAMS,
MAGGIE CLINE,
ETTA BUTLER,
KITTY GARDNER GILMORE,
HARRY AND SAIDIE FIELDS,
EDWIN H. AND KITTY DEAGON,
THOMAS SHARKEY,
ERNEST ROEBER,
THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, JAMES J. JEFFRIES,
KALATECHNOSCOPE MOVING PICTURES.
The above artists appear by courtesy of Mr. Charles Frohman, Messrs. Klaw & Erlanger, Mr. W. A. Brady, Mr. J. Wesley Rosenquest, Mr. J. H. Wallick, Mr. F. F. Proctor, Mr. B. F. Keith, Mr. Tony Pastor, Mr. James J. Armstrong, Messrs. Broadhurst Bros., Mr. George W. Lederer, Messrs. E. G. Gilmore and Eugene Tompkins.
General Admission One Dollar.

DALY'S Broadway and 30th.....at 8:15 Daniel Frohman, Manager. Matinées Wednesday & Sat.
LAST WEEK
E. H. SOTHERN and MISS HARNED.
THE SONG OF THE SWORD.
**NEXT MONDAY, DANIEL FROHMAN'S CO.; The Manoeuvres of Jane, By Henry Arthur Jones.
Sale of Seats begins TO-DAY, 9 A. M.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
Annie Russell in Miss Hobbs

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evgs., 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Saturday and Thanksgiving.
JOHN DREW | THE TYRANNY OF TEARS

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving Day.
Wm. Gillette new play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Comedians. Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St Evgs., 8:15. Matinée Saturday. Xtra Matinée Thanksgiving.
JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., near B'way. Evgs, 8:30. Mats. Saturday & Thanksgiving.
Charles Frohman's Comedians. "Amazingly Amusing."—Herald.
MAKE WAY FOR THE LADIES

GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St. & Madison Av. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EVENINGS, 7:45. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2.
MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD
This Week and Next Week
CYRANO DE BERGERAC
XTRA MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY.
WEEK OF DECEMBER 4TH.
Revival of BEAU BRUMMELL

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Eve. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp
**Special Matinée Thanksgiving.

Herald Square Theatre. Evs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK. The Zangwill Play "Children of the Ghetto."
"A GREEK SLAVE."—TUESDAY, NOV. 28.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE THE SORROWS OF SATAN.
Next week—"Why Smith Left Home."

AMUSEMENTS.

BROADWAY THEATRE. 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
LAST WEEK.
JULIA ARTHUR
MORE THAN QUEEN.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

WED. EVE., NOV. 29—8 P. M. Precisely
KLAW & ERLANGER PRESENT GEN. WALLACE'S BEN-HUR
Dramatized by William Young, Esq.
Seat Sale Begins This Morning at 9.
First Week—Mats. Thanksgiving and Saturday.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK
West 66th St., near Columbus Av.
Open to the Public Daily Except Mondays. HOCKEY MATCHES.
Hockey Club of N. Y. vs. Columbia University, To-night, at 8:15 P. M.
N. Y. A. C. vs. Yale University, Friday, Nov. 24, at 8:15 P. M.
Admission, 50 cents.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. The young Siegfried of the Piano. A genius.—N. Y. World.
THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock. Tickets $1.50, $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
MARK HAMBOURG
The Russian Pianist.
D'n Victor Thrane. Knabe Piano.

The Sensation of the Concert Season
MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Sat. Aft., Nov. 25, at 3.
CLARA BUTT
Res. Seats $1 & $1.50, now at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.
Direction N. Vert & Henry Wolfsohn

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
PIANO RECITAL BY
ALBERT LOCKWOOD.
Wednesday Afternoon, November 29th, 1899, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
Reserved Seats, $1.00 and $1.50, for sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Tuesday, Nov. 28th.....8:15 P. M.
MME. TISCHER, SOPRANO.
Assisted by Emilio de Gogorza, Baritone; Albert Lockwood, Pianist. Reserved Seats, $1 and $1.50. For sale at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
Fri. Aft., Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock. Res. Seats, $1, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
ORGAN RECITAL BY J. WALLACE GOODRICH, Assisted by Gertrude May Stein.

COOPER UNION, TO-NIGHT.—MANCHESTER Martyrs Anniversary; Grand Commemorative Concert; Revolutionary Songs, Rebel Ballads, National Lyrics, descriptive of the "'98," "'48," and "'67" periods of Ireland's History. WILLIAM LUDWIG, assisted by Miss Martha G. Miner, Mrs. Helen O'Donnell, Mr. Hobart Smock, Mr. Bernard O'Donnell, and Master Vincent Fanelli, harpist. Admission, FIFTY CENTS. Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8 o'clock.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Press Eldridge, Cressy & Dayne, Drawee, 30 others

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. Cissie Loftus
15, 25, 50c. Moving Pictures, (new.)
Tacianu, Three SaVans, Bon Ton Trio, 30 others.

AMERICAN 42ND & EIGHTH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO.
Eves., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats. Wed., Sat., 2:15. 1,100 Seats, 25c.
LUCIA
Next Week—FAUST (in English.)

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evs. at 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15.
Last 2 weeks. WM. H. CRANE and His Company in A RICH MAN'S SON.
SPECIAL MATINEE THANKSGIVING

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA To-night, 8:20. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
42d St. B'way-7th Av. No Smoking or Drinking in Theatre.
THE ROGERS BROS. IN WALL STREET.
50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c.
General Admission One Dollar.

CASINO! TO-NGT, 8:15. MAT. SAT. AT 2.
2D GREAT M'NTH! Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day! ALICE NIELSEN OPERA COMPANY in The Singing Girl!

KEITH'S. CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. FAY TEMPLETON. Jas. O. Barows & Co.: "Tactics." Next Week: THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR.

THE NEW YORK. Eve., 8:30. Popular Prices. MATINEES DAILY, Including Sunday, at 2:30. BIOGRAPHY PICTURES OF THE JEFFRIES-SHARKEY CONTEST.

KOSTER & BIAL'S 50c. Mat. 25c. 9th Sat. all parts house. "ROUND NEW YORK" & Sherlock Holmes Burlesque SHARKEY, JEFFRIES & CORBETT, De Forests, and the Craggs.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. The Great Rural Drama. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25-50-75-1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

THE DEWEY, East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Social Maid Burlesquers. Comedy & Great Vaudeville.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. MR. KENDAL Evgs. 8:20. Mat. Sat., 2. MRS. KENDAL Xtra Mat. Thanksgiving Day. In Their London Success, The Elder Miss Blossom

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN in SISTER MARY. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. The woman who makes you laugh.

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Mats. Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & The Other Way.

MANHATTAN THEATRE, 33d & B'way. Evgs. 8:15 sharp. Mat. Sat. Only. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. HARMING MUSIC.

HARLEM Op. House. SPORTING LIFE. Eve., 8. Sat. Mat., 2. Nxt. Week: Julia Arthur in More Than Queen.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY. 25c. THIS WEEK—A FOOL OF FORTUNE.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. To-night, Sat. Mat., & Evening, "Die Herren Soehne." Fri. Ev'g, (at pop. prices,) "Narciss."

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Boone's Lions; Prince Tinymite.